The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Contingent Expenses of the State Department—Judge Nelson's Successor Appointed—Republican Senator Elected in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1872.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of State on the contingent expenses shows that during the fiscal year ending with June last the contingent expenditures for foreign intercourse and missions amounted to nearly thirty thousand dollars. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars were paid to satisfy the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound indemnity. Two hundred and ninety-two dollars were paid R. C. Davis as bearer to England of the Alabama Treaty. The treaty case cost five hundred and eighty-two dollars, and the freight on it was seventy-eight dollars. The aggregate cost of cable telegrams was six thousand six hundred dollars.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR ELECTED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Senator John Poole addressed the following telegram to a gentleman here in an official position:

Raleigh, N. C., December 3.—We have defeated the Democratic Legislature by electing Merrimon. It breaks up the power of the Democrats, and brings a valuable and controlling element in the State over to the administration. Our friends are rejoicing over the victory.

ATTENDING MR. GREELEY'S FUNERAL.

The President will be accompanied to New York, to attend the obsequies of Horace Greeley, by his Private Secretary, General Babcock, and by Secretary Belknap and Postmaster-General Cresswell, and probably by other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Boutwell will be prevented by public business from attending the funeral. The President returns to Washington on Thursday morning.

JUDICIAL CHANGE.

The resignation by Associate Justice Nelson of his judicial position was received yesterday, addressed to the Secretary of State. The President accepted the resignation, and appointed Ward Hunt, of New York, as Judge Nelson's successor. The nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow or Thursday.

CABINET MEETING.

The usual Cabinet meeting was held to-day. All the members were in attendance. The session was very short.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 3, 1872.

OPPOSITION TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

The *Post* states upon good authority that the friends of Mayor Hall and some Republicans who did not enter heartily into the late campaign in favor of reform in the city government and the election of Mayor Havemeyer, have about perfected a plan by which they hope to neutralize the triumph of the reformers. The plan is for the present obj ectionable city officers to resign, and Mayor Hall to fill the vacancies with Republicans unconnected with the late ring, and who may have influence at Albany to prevent hostile legislation, so that the officers may be beyond the control of Mayor Havemeyer. The *Post* adds that the scheme contemplates the defeat of all reform legislation at Albany, including the new charter.

DISHONESTY OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

William Moffitt Graham, President of the Wallkill National Bank of Middletown, N. Y., was held in $20,000 bail to-day to answer a charge of having jointly with Charles H. Horton, cashier, defrauded the bank by means of false entries of some $100,000. Horton, it is alleged, has absconded, and Graham claims to have been ignorant of his peculations.

PAYMENT ORDERED.

In the case of Charles I. Chester, to whom the city still owes $400,000 for putting up the fire alarm telegraph, Judge Fancher has granted a peremptory mandamus directing Comptroller Green to pay the money.

TRIAL OF MURDERERS.

The trial of King for the murder of O'Neil commences on Monday, and that of Scannel for the murder of Donohue will begin on Friday.

TWEED'S CASE ADJOURNED.

In the Tweed case, court adjourned until Thursday. The argument was not concluded.

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESS COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, December 3.—Abstracts of President Grant's speech are published in the morning papers. The *Times* says it will be read with interest, although so largely devoted to domestic affairs. It is full of confident authority and placidity, and, in the enjoyment of assured success, disregards minor motives.

The *Daily News* hopes that General Grant's attention will hereafter be more occupied with reform of the civil service than the acquisition of San Domingo. The *News* thinks the people of the United States are ready for a new departure in the administration of their affairs, and the present session of Congress will be especially interesting to those who watch for indications of coming party progress.

The *Telegraph*, alluding to that part of the message which treats of the rebellion in Cuba, doubts that the abolition of slavery in that island would end the feud between the Cubans and Spaniards.

FRANCE.

QUIET RESTORED.

PARIS, December 3.—The determination of Thiers, made known to his Cabinet, not to resign, has had a quieting influence. The country is now tranquil.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of Ohio State Electors.

COLUMBUS, O., December 3.—The electors for President and Vice President assembled at the Executive Department at nine o'clock this morning, and were called to order by Governor Noyes. A temporary organization was effected by appointing John C. Lee, of Toledo, Chairman; Alphonzo Hart, of Ravenna, Secretary, and Henry C. Morton, Clerk. After appointing a Committee on Rules the electors took a recess until 11½ o'clock. Upon reassembling the electors adopted rules, and adjourned until 3 A. M. to-morrow.

Meeting of New York Electors.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 3.—The Presidential electors met to-day. General Stewart L. Woodford presided. He addressed the convention briefly, stating the object of the meeting. He said the convention gathered under a cloud of sorrow, for one who was a competitor for the position we are about to contribute towards filling lies silent in death. The shadow of this sorrow will make this gathering memorable forever, and with this shadow over us, it is to be hoped that the one upon whom your choice will fall to-morrow will so conduct the affairs of his office as to be the President of all the people and for all the people.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

From Various Points.

—The Virginia Legislature meets to-day.

—Navigation is practically ended on the lakes.

—Merrimon has been elected Senator from North Carolina.

—The horse disease has appeared at Boonville, Missouri, and is spreading to surrounding counties.

—Mrs. John F. Cleveland, sister of Horace Greeley, is lying dangerously ill at her residence in New York city.

—A number of female Treasury clerks are in New York for the purpose of counting the specie in the Sub-Treasury.

—The Presidential electors chosen by the people of Connecticut assembled yesterday morning and effected their organization.

—The Cross-town Horse Railroad in New York was on Monday mulcted in two thousand five hundred dollars for injuries to a passenger.

—The woman Mansfield was a depositor in the banking house of Bowles Bros. to the extent of thirty-seven thousand dollars prior to the failure of that establishment.

—Sixteen out of a row of twenty new houses in Baltimore were unroofed by a terrific gale of wind last Monday night. The houses had just been completed, and only three were occupied. Loss $10,000.

—The Menilmonee extension of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, supplying a link necessary to form a direct all rail route between Chicago and the Lake Superior iron regions, was completed on Monday.

—On Monday the first through train over the new Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad arrived in Chicago, bearing Superintendent Merrill and other officers of the road. The road will be opened for passenger business in a few weeks.

—Henry Smith and George Drew, who were engaged together in chopping wood in Johnstown, R. I., on Monday, were found dead. The indications were that both were crushed by a large rock under which they had built a fire, and which fell on them.

—The passenger and freight depots, express office, and other buildings at Richmond and Lexington Junction, on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, were burned last Thursday. Loss about $25,000. A young man named Gordon was burned to death in the hotel.

—The New York State Superintendent of Insurance is investigating the statutes of the companies of New York city in connection with their losses by the Boston fire. Nearly all are found in a healthy condition. A few have reduced their capital stock, and all have advanced their rates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BEAVER VALLEY.

The Weather—Improvements in the Valley—Rapid Growth of Beaver Falls—The New Hall—Prof. G. M. Fields—The Epizootic—Fowls and Thanksgiving—Sympathy and Thanks.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BEAVER VALLEY, Nov. 30, 1872.

THE WEATHER.

Old Boreas in the fullness of his strength is upon us, and the quick, decided step of the pedestrian, is proof positive of his power on the corporeal man. The chilling blasts and prospective snow in the scattered flakes given us, suggest plainly indoor labor and sports, and the cessation of long continued outdoor labor. Among our business men, there is a tendency already to hug the cheering warmth of comfortable fires.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Nothwithstanding the cold snap, we yet find some good substantial buildings, either under way or in process of completion.

Nearly all of our towns are displaying a very commendable spirit in this direction. Fallston's merchant prince, James Pluncan, Esq., one of the best business men, and kind hearted, progressive gentlemen in our valley, is building an extensive business house in Beaver Falls, for the use of his increasing business in that thoroughly live and go-ahead little city. Mr. Duncan has in Beaver Falls a large dry goods store, run by his son Ira and Jas. Perrott, Esq., two excellent young men of fine business ability, under whose management their trade has driven them to the building of a commodious house. It will be a success in every way.

Other buildings are being put up in the Falls, among which we notice some recent additions to the cutlery works and erection of dwelling houses on the Ross extension.

BEAVER FALLS.

It is well known, I presume, that Beaver Falls is not yet six years old, and though for a time its growth was of not a remarkably substantial one, though an extraordinary rapid one, and the town seemed at one time in danger of being seriously retarded in its growth, by reason of reaction from its high state of excitement, yet it is pleasurable to see that it has passed the dangerous period, and there is no town in western Pennsylvania of equal size, which has a more flattering prospect before it. It seems now in process of commencing its new growth, which will be a substantial one. Two first class new bridges are in process of building across a little stream running through the town, which under the spur of heavy rains or thawing snows, bounds out of all propriety and sweeps everything in its reach, to the rapids of the Beaver.

Indeed a commendable spirit of improvement seems to have again taken hold of the people which it is earnestly hoped, may carry them to the summit of prosperity.

Our energetic young friend, Frank A. Barker, Esq., in charge of the banking house of Barker & Co., in Beaver Falls, has nearly completed a new dwelling house on Bridge street, New Brighton. It is a creditable improvement to the town, and speaks well for Frank in providing such a cosy retreat for himself and better-half, and adding to the numerous charms of this really beautiful town, a residence in itself so pleasing to the eye.

Broadway has an addition nearly completed of one of the finest and best business houses in Beaver county, built for James Baxter, Esq., it is a decided improvement to this, and would be of many towns in our eye, of more pretension than New Brighton.

NEW HALL.

I have heretofore failed to make mention of the new Hall lately erected on Broadway street, and which deserves at least fair notice. It is styled Broadway Hall, and is equal in point of comfort and convenience to any hall, in any of our sister boroughs. It is well seated, splendid facilities for heating and ventilating. The stage is well fitted up and the Hall suitable for any class of performances, lectures, etc., usually given our public. Its capacity was well tried and its accomodations well tested during the late campaign when Hon. H. B. Swope held an audience of 1000 persons, entranced by his eloquence, and the vindication of Republican principles, &c. It is hoped that the gentlemen who built the Hall, may be amply recompensed for their generous and public spirited venture, and that our people may be treated to many mental and moral repasts from the hearts of our great men, in this home enterprise.

PROF. G. M. FIELDS.

The benign and serene face of our highly esteemed friend Prof. G. M. Fields, for some days past, has assumed a more genial form than even its wonted expression, and a halo of genuine good humor and supreme contentment with the world in general, has surrounded the Prof. in his associations with his fellow man. Being a little out of the ordinary path to such pleasantness to be centered in one of earth's mortals, your correspondent, under the high conviction of journalistic duty, interviewed the smiling Prof. and learned to his own pleasure that a partnership in a seventy-five barrel oil well had fallen to his lot, and that visions of palatial residences, coalliest viands, etc., had been sungly conversed in his brain, with the absence of the responsibilities of teaching young lines how to shoot resting upon him, or the cry of copy that dimly fell upon his ear, as the philosophic court the arms of Morpheus, as he sat in the prospective sanctum which yet we hope to see him fill. Ah, how many of us in our goodly little city of olden renown, have fondly dreamed of the floating wells that speedily responded before our enchanted eyes, and after all the labor and discouragement, our friend has reaped the first fruits of what we trust may prove a harvest to the balance of us. May the sweet shade never be dispelled from the placid mind of the Professor, but may it be a fuller reality than even now, until he shall be constrained to cry, "hold, enough."

THE EPIZOOTIC.

We have got it, that is those of us who walk on four legs, and we have it bad. We had calmly hoped not to see or hear none of it in our neighborhood, but now the plaintive notes of the boy of the period, may be heard sententiously crying out, as he espies a crestfallen specimen of the equine race, "zoot!" and the cry of "zoot" is heard in the land. But really the thing is becoming serious. Coal running up like Fahrenheit in dog days, and your modest daughter entertaining your neighbor's son until day break, away the thing goes, just to assume huge proportions, not however that your correspondent is suffering from a modest daughter or any daughter; not at all. Our livery stables have begun to look like hospitals and wear a semi-delapidated look. The popular livery stables of James Edgar, of New Brighton, and Joseph Darling, of Beaver Falls, have become pretty thoroughly infected, but their gentlemanly proprietors are receiving every attention. No two men can be found who better understand horse nature than Messrs. Edgar and Darling, and the consequence is that they suffer no more than a temporary loss of business. Let us hope that an impetus to business may be vouchsafed them on the recovery of their horses.

A friend of mine says that the epizootic is a judgment on us for horse racing. I would very humbly suggest, Messrs. editors, that you put your theological editor on this track and search the hidden cause of this trouble, if it may be so.

THE FOWLS AND THANKSGIVING.

We cannot have any visible (or edible) Thanksgiving either, for the fowls are sick. We've got the "epenthenza" too, and what's to become of us mercy only knows. The chickens are falling on the right hand and on the left, and we are threatened with a chicken famine, but a glorious hope is given us in our extremity, that next summer's gardens will show a greater net profit of vegetables than heretofore.

SYMPATHY AND THANKS.

But while we sympathize with our brothers, suffering from floods on the eastern continent, from fire in Boston, from loss on account of the suspension of business from horse disease, there is left us the most profound cause of gratitude unto "Him who doeth all things well," that no epidemic has devastated the land, and especially in our lovely little Beaver Valley, that neighbors who looked into each other's eyes one year ago, can now clasp hands and raise a common anthem to the "Holy one," that He has vouchsafed us life, peace, plenty and happiness in each other's society.

F. S. R.

VENICE.

Is there Anything Good in Venice—Singing Association—Literary Societies—Epizootics—Corn Huskings—Poor Milk—Union Farmers' Club—Interesting Discussion on Sheep. Husbandry.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

VENICE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, November 28th, 1872.

VENICE.

It was asked of old, can any good thing come out of Nazareth, and the answer was, "Come and see." Of late years the question is, "Is there any good thing in Venice?" We reply in the affirmative—and say further, come and see for yourselves.

Our little town has enlivened up greatly during the last six weeks. First we have a

SINGING ASSOCIATION

Organized on the evening of the 14th, officered as follows: President D. T. McClay; Vice President, William Hagan; Secretary, W. T. Cook; Janitor, E. A Thompson, Teacher, Prof. McGuigin.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

We have two Literary Societies. The Union, and the Pleasant Hill. The Union takes the lead, and from the way that some of the young bloods, splurge on debate, one would suppose that there was some danger of them "busting their bilers."

EPIZOOTICS.

The epizootics is raging in all directions. The late name for it here is the hippodaws. Very few cases have proven fatal.

CORN HUSKINGS.

Corn huskings are all the go; country hoedowns and millioned gents give spice to the same.

POOR MILK.

Our cows are giving rather poor milk of late. Que of our young swains was out at a tea party a few evenings since and he says that the cream would have made a cow blush to think that her name was used to cover so abominable a fraud.

UNION FARMERS' CLUB.

The Union Farmers Club met according to announcement, on the evening of 28th. There was a large attendance. The minutes of the former meeting were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that he had opened a correspondence with the Agricultural Department at Washington City, and had received a list of questions which he had answered.

On motion, remarks on wheat culture was postponed, and sheep husbandry, or best mode of wintering sheep, was discussed.

The discussion was opened by J. B. Kelso. He also showed a model of a rack, called the Economical Rack. This rack is in general use in this neighborhood and considered to be the best ever introduced. The original rack was made by Benjamin Kelso, of South Fayette township, Alleghany county, and for simplicity and cheapness has no equal. He was in favor of the flat trough for feeding grain.

M. H. Borland thought the subject was closely allied to the financial interests of farmers. He treated under the following heads: 1st, That of having sheep in good condition in the fall. 2d, That of shelter, said his experience was that sheltered sheep gave greater yield of wool, and look less grain and hay. 3d, Manner and regularity of feeding. 4th, The quantity of fodder. 5th, Salting—time of and quantity. 6th, Racks. He agreed with J. B. Kelso.

Wm. Berry's plan was to prepare by summer feeding—feeding well for some ten days after shearing for the purpose of aiding the sheep to throw out, else, and then feeding a less quantity every day. He agreed with M. H. Borland on graining sheep regularly, and found by experience that the sheep came out in the spring the better of it. He was in favor of sheltering. thought that humanity and profit demanded it.

James A. Little's plan was to select out the thinnest sheep and confine them by themselves. He was also in favor of graining sheep heavy and feeding straw. Occasionally thought that the health of the sheep demanded the change. He thought it a good plan to have a small stock of wheat or oats or straw where each flock could have free access to it. He used the Economical rack.

William McPeak was in favor of sheltering; thought the sheds ought to be built on high ground. (Our views in regard to this are as follows: In building a sheep shed, the site should be handy to running water, and in as sheltered a spot as possible. And if the ground is not dry it should be drained.)

William Hagan thought that the wool was given to the sheep for protection, and, therefore, did not need shelter. This was in direct opposition to the views of the other members of the club—and, we think, also in the views of every progressive wool grower.

Rev. Bruce was present, and made some interesting remarks. Paid the club quite a compliment—thought it the Banner Club. Now, how is this for high—a farmer's club, still in it's infancy, and yet a Banner Club—but it is the truth—we're go ahead.

Club adjourned to meet second Saturday of December, at one o'clock P. M. Subject for discussion, "Best Breeds of Sheep," to be opened by William Berry.

M. L. S.

BROWNSVILLE.

Thanksgiving Day—Its Observance—Deaths—Accident—Cold Weather—Hack Line &c., &c.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, November 30, 1872.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving day was generally observed by the suspension of business of all kinds. Services appropriate to the occasion were held in all the principal churches.

DEATHS.

George W. Shallenberger, an esteemed citizen of Bridgeport, died Nov. 18, of consumption. He was about thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a family consisting of a wife and two children. Mrs. Fitzsimmons, a very aged lady residing in West Brownsville, died Nov. 23.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

An accident occured last Monday, resulting in the shooting of Thomas D. Hoover through the right fore-finger. He and another gentleman were out gunning, and in their anxiety to capture a rabbit, the gun of his companion was accidentally discharged.

COLD WEATHER.

Work on the new bank building is suspended on account of the severe weather. A few morestinging cold days, and the river will be closed and Brownsville an island town once more.

HACK LINE.

Newlon's hack line from Uniontown to Washington via Brownsville, is again running, the horses of this line having recovered from the epizootic.

COAL MERCHANTS.

The coal merchants are delivering coal to their customers with oxen, and at the old prices. By refusing to take advantage of the panic caused by the horse disease, in putting up prices, they are entitled to the respect of the entire community.

R.

THE STATE.

THERE are now ten lodges of Odd Fellows in Indiana county, located as follows: Indiana, Cherrytree, Blairsville, Marchand, Homer, Saltsburg, Marion, Jacksonville, Plumville and Cookport, with a combined membership of six hundred.

As a Mrs. Howey was carrying a dinner to her husband, near Pocono Switch, Monroe county, on Thursday last, walking on the track, she was struck by a passing locomotive, and instantly killed. She leaves a husband and five small children to mourn her sad and sudden death.

The residence of Samuel Sherwin, near West Monterey, Clarion county, together with all the household goods, was destroyed by fire one day last week. The grown members of the family were all absent, and before any of the neighbors were attracted to the place the fire was too far under way to be subdued. Nothing was saved but one trunk and its contents.

A BARN on the farm of Anthon Batteiger, in Greene township, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The barn contained over three hundred bushels of oats and a quantity of hay. The entire loss will reach about one thousand dollars. The fire originated by the careless use of matches in the hands of some children who were playing about the barn.

It has been reported and printed in nearly every paper in Western Pennsylvania, that a murder had been committed at Petrolia City, Butler county, by a man named Casey. This is false and there is not the least particle of grounds for such a sensation. Casey, who is supposed to have killed a man named Parker is at Petrolia City now, and Parker is working on a well near Butler.

THE Warren and Venango Road completed its track into Titusville on Wednesday last, and the rolling stock will soon be rumbling through the country, a complete line to Buffalo now. The company has purchased sixty acres of ground of Jonathan Watson, located on the flats, near his residence, which will be the site of the buildings of the company, including the depots. Regular trains will be running in a few days. This road will open up a new line of traffic through a country which has heretofore had no outlet.

ON Thursday, Nov. 21st Mr. Robert Barr, a resident near Hoge's Summit, Somerset county, met with an accident which, in a short time, resulted in death. He was with his team at the Crouch coal bank, near the Presbyterian Church of Pigeon Creek, and whilst his wagon was being filled, the horses became frightened in attempting to check them by taking hold of the lines, he was struck by the lever of the lock, to which the lines were attached, and fell before one of the wheels of the third carriage. The wheel passed over his breast, crushing and mangling him most dreadfully. He was taken to a house near at hand, and died about two hours after the accident. It is a remarkable fact that he had two brothers killed under almost similar distressing circumstances.

ON Tuesday, Nov. 26th, a sad accident occurred in Mercer county by which William Robison, aged eighteen years, son of Hon. David Robison, was fatally wounded. It appears that he, in company with a younger brother and a son of Mr. John Gibson, were out hunting in what is known as the big bottom woods, near Braughon's saw-mill, and were in the act of crossing a fence, when by some means one of the guns was discharged, the entire charge entering the corner of his mouth and lodging near the base of the brain. His companions were so badly frightened that instead of going to his assistance they ran for help quite a distance, while the wounded boy was left to bleed to the ground for a half hour before assistance arrived. He was then carried to the house of Mr. John Sample, where he lingered until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when death ended his sufferings.

THE Fayette *New Era* says the grandfather of the Fleming family, Mr. Thomas Fleming, of Butler county, who died some years ago, did in the year 1801 catch a live tortoise and cut "F., 1801" on it and started on his journey and like Dr. Livingstone, is still traveling. It was seen about two weeks ago by one of the younger Flemings and looked as hearty as ever. It had lived fully three score years and ten, and has, apparently, never been out the farm, which contains about three hundred acres. He generally made it a point to show himself once every two or three years. We think he is justly entitled to a pension, as he, stand at some forty gallons or, although there have been known to live to a very great age, one hundred years or more. They spend the winter in a dormant state and feed voraciously in the summer. Darwin will pose them for he originally a native of the Galapage Islands, and have been diffused from them by the buccaneers over other regions. Tortoise exhibit very little intelligence; they are not even capable of recognizing the hand that feeds them.

THE poet Campbell says that he once heard a lady of distinguished beauty and rank defend Sir Thomas Lawrence from the charge of having been culpable in paying attention to ladies without intending to follow them up by an offer of his hand. A gentleman remarked that Sir Thomas was highly blameable. "Why," replied the lady, "I was rumored my herself was once the temporary object of the great painter's attentions). "no, not exactly,—not so much to blame," said she smilingly. "What!" exclaimed the gentleman, "you astonish me! Not to blame for such conduct?" "No, not so much," was still the musing response. "Can you really, madam, defend such behavior as desertion?" "Why, sir" interrupted the lady, "to confess the truth, I am firmly of the opinion that the majority of women would rather *be courted and jilted, than not to be courted at all.*"

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Remains Lying in State.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS.

Thurlow Weed's Sorrow.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

Preparations for the Funeral.

DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH DECORATED.

NEW YORK, December 3.—New City Hall Park has been jammed with thousands of people since nine o'clock, endeavoring to view the remains of Horace Greeley lying in state in the Governor's room, and although the crowds filed by at a wonderful rate, there seems to be no diminution in the throng pressing forward, which runs back for squares. No such universal testimony of public esteem has been shown since the time Lincoln's remains lay in state here. Flags are everywhere at half mast, and crowds are arriving by the trains and steamboats from the adjacent cities. City Hall is draped in mourning, and over the main entrance hangs the inscription, "We remember, with pride, his busy life."

Many distinguished citizens from abroad have arrived to join in the funeral ceremonies. The courts will adjourn over to Thursday.

The Committee of the Society of Dr. Chapin's church, in view of the large numbers who will attend the funeral of Mr. Greeley, have decided to issue tickets for admission to the church. The order of services comprises addresses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Chapin.

The list of pall-bearers to officiate at the funeral, it is understood, includes the names of Vice President Colfax, Secretary Boutwell, William Lloyd Garrison, Chief Justice Chase, Charles Sumner, William Cullen Bryant and one or two of the *Tribune* attaches. It is also stated that General Banks and Thurlow Weed will be among the pall-bearers, the latter at his own request.

The citizens of Brooklyn have already started subscriptions to raise twenty-five thousand dollars to erect a monument to the memory of Horace Greeley.

It is estimated that the funeral procession will be over two miles long.

A regiment of cavalry will act as escort to President Grant to-morrow. There will be no music in the procession.

Editors of newspapers throughout the country are requested to mail to Ezra Cornell, at Cornell University, Ithica, New York, copies of their papers containing eulogies or other articles supposed to be suitable for Horace Greeley, to be compiled in a memorial volume for the library of said University, of which the deceased was one of the Trustees.

The New York Associated Press to-day adopted resolutions of sorrow at the death of Greeley, one of the original proprietors of the Institution, eulogizing his life and labors, and expressive of sympathy with his orphaned children.

The scene at City Hall this morning has had no parallel since the day the dead body of Abraham Lincoln lay within its walls. The building itself had a solemn and mournful appearance, with flags at half mast, pillars enfolded in black serge, festoons of the same material drooping over the portico and entraming the windows. On the balcony, shrouded in mourning emblems and heavy folds of the United States flag, was the portrait of Horace Greeley. Below is the inscription, "We remember with pride his busy life."

The body of the dead journalist arrived at City Hall as early as eight o'clock. It was borne there in a simple hearse, attended by an escort of honor. The coffin, in the presence of comparatively few spectators, was carried to the Governor's room, and placed upon a temporary bier. The coffin was black, with heavy silver handles. At the head was a portrait of Greeley as he appeared in life, and a large vase of tuberoses. The lid bore the inscription "Horace Greeley, born February 3, 1811; died November 28, 1872." It was and was ornamented with festoons of natural fern leaves. At the head was a second inscription, "I know that my redeemer liveth," and yet another at the foot, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." "The city mourns our loss." Greeley lay with his left arm lying by his side and the right across his breast. His face was brightly enunciated and bore only the slight traces of age. The daily companions have been accustomed to see. His appearance was that of a man who had, after terrible sufferings, succumbed in a prolonged fight with the combined forces of mental and bodily anguish.

Although the preparations for receiving the public were not completed until ten o'clock, as early as eight o'clock the square in front of the City Hall was crowded, and old men, women and children, intent upon taking a farewell look at the face of the departed. Everywhere the utmost decorum prevailed. There was no jostling, no hurrying to obtain more advantageous positions. A hush prevailed the entire assemblage, and each face wore a look of intense sadness. The multitude was formed in single file, filed up two by two into the room where the body is lying in state. One of the first men to approach the coffin was General John A. Dix. Among the many distinguished gentlemen in the crowd was Thurlow Weed, one of the oldest friends of Greeley. The old man sat near the head of the body, and seemed pleased to be questioned concerning the life and character of the deceased. He said he could not remember that Greeley ever referred to any youthful amusement. They had been young men together, and as such were often in each other's company. Everybody said Weed, has hours of relaxation, but Greeley never played. I was as poor as he, and had the battle of life to fight as he had, and yet I always took relaxation. You see we were of different temperaments. Looking back over Greeley's life, I think he showed as much unselfish ambition as any man that ever lived. His whole life was given to opposing injustice and oppression. His character was perfectly pure, for he had no vices. He was a man of one idea from infancy with him in all matters. He was fearless in the expression of his belief in what was right. His whole aim was to do good.

When Weed approached the casket he leaned over the body and gazed long and earnestly into the face of his former associate. He seemed deeply affected by the scene, and after looking at the features of Greeley for some time he leaned on the shoulder of a friend and left the room.

As the multitude filed by with heads, each, was allowed a sufficient time to view the dead. Many showed a disposition to tarry longer, despite the whispered admonition of gentlemen in charge that there was "no time to lose." There were many ladies who showed signs of emotion, some stopping to kiss the forehead of the deceased.

As the dinner hour of the working classes approached, the crowd awaiting admittance to the chamber of death became enormous; laborers who came down to work at the usual hour, came to get one last look at the face of their cheery old friend; working girls of all ages came from their factories and stores, and they, too, were properly allowed to pass in before the men, who were obliged to stand in line and await their turn. A passage was made in this way for all persons who were accompanied by ladies. Evidently from the number who came together, and the old folks could not restrain their tears as they looked on the face of the man who had, in his way, been a father to tears for half a lifetime. It was also a noticeable fact that many negroes, both men and women, were in the line.

The stream of people anxious to gaze upon the features of the dead continued undiminished until ten o'clock this evening, when the Governor's room and City Hall were closed. Probably fully fifty thousand persons filed by the body, and many thousands did not even reach the steps of City Hall, the line extending blocks away.

Messrs. J. B. Stewart and Edward T. Carpenter are present as representatives of the family of the deceased, and at their request it is said these gentlemen intend to request Mr. Shindler to allow the body to rest in the vestibule of the church to-morrow, so that the ladies and others who have not been able to visit City Hall to-day, may have an opportunity of seeing the face of him whose name is now on every lip.

It is the official programme for the obsequies is requested particularly that those having charge of the church and fire department bells toll them from one o'clock P. M. until the close of the procession, at three P. M. It is also requested that the houses along the route may be draped in mourning.

The route of procession will be through Eighth avenue to Fourteenth street, Fourteenth street to Broadway, and Broadway to Hamilton Ferry.

The draping of Dr. Chapin's church is being rapidly completed. The large arched entrance to the church from the street is to be heavily draped with black muslin, looped up with heavy crape rosettes. The vestibule is also hung with muslin, and immediately over the door leading to the centre aisle will be placed a large sized portrait of the departed, which will have around it a deep border of crape. The interior of the church will be profusely draped with black cloth and crape, no white being used, with the exception of flowers. From the centre of the arched roof are hung broad folds of cloth festooned to the capitals of the pillars by large gold tassels and rosettes. The front of the galleries will be also hung with black cloth, and the pillars, of which there are six on either side, will be wound round with the same sable emblems of woe. The pulpit, altar rail, and the whole of the handsome wood work appertaining thereto, will be handsomely draped with crape, while from the carved pillars on either side of the pulpit, or reading desk, will be raised an arch composed of ivy, immortelle, tuberoses and other white flowers, bearing in its centre the words: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," wrought in crimson flowers. In front of the pulpit will be the motto, "It is done," worked in flowers, with a ground of white tuberoses, lillies and camelias.

The catafalque will be composed of rich black velvet, profusely strewed with flowers and vines of ivy, and the steps directly in front of the altar will also be covered with the handsomest floral decorations that loving hands and hearts can furnish.

It is said that a number of ladies of the Tribune Association have signified their intention to present a magnificent floral offering in the shape of an arch which will stand nearly six feet from the ground, and bearing a suitable inscription or motto. Around the church will also be hung appropriate texts, while the organ will be completely covered with mourning drapery. The pew lately occupied by the lamented dead has been appropriately dressed in crape, while from the wall is hung a heavy festoon of crape caught up by a heavy rosette of the same material, and to-morrow will be placed in addition thereto vines, white roses and ivy, which will be gracefully entwined and fall to the seat, where will be also strewed a profusion of flowers.

SYRACUSE, December 3.—A large meeting of citizens was held here last night to express sorrow at Horace Greeley's death. The Mayor presided, and appropriate resolutions were adopted, and it was ordered that they be engrossed and sent to the family of Mr. Greeley. A committee was appointed to select an orator to deliver an oration upon the deceased.

Accident to the Steamer R. C. Gray.

EVANSVILLE, December 3.—The R. C. Gray, after getting off the Henderson bar last night, struck a pile of logs below Alrees' Bluff, and at ten o'clock last night lay in a sinking condition near Abbott's Landing, across a log, out of fuel, and with two inches of water over the floors. Capt. Grammer thinks he can save her if he gets fuel in time. The Jessie goes not to New Orleans, but to the Red River.

—The court house, or Republican, branch of the Alabama Legislature, unanimously elected Spencer, as United States Senator. The capital, or conservative branch, adjourned without nominating.

—Three laborers were buried by the caving in of a sewer excavation in Brooklyn on Monday. One was killed outright; the other two died after being dug out.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Frederick Froelich, indicted for larceny. Robert Faust, prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Neales, indicted for rape. The commonwealth failed to make out a case and a verdict of not guilty was returned.

Commonwealth vs. John Lightner, indicted for larceny, Nicholas Hoffman prosecutor. A verdict of guilty was returned.

Commonwealth vs. John Smithhewe, indicted for assault and battery. A *nol. pros.* was entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Trial List for Wednesday.

Commonwealth vs.	
Thomas Hart,	Jos. Reese,
Marshall Fowler, et al.	Jas. McGovern.
Wm. Erskine,	Thos. and Ed. Everson,
Maggie Adley,	Henry Dr. Boer,
Geo. B. Smith,	Edward Wanen,
James Carter,	John Fitzgarald,
Edward Sheehin,	Elijah Powell,
J. H. Fritz.	John Laybacker,
John Mackin,	Riddle Allen.
Charles Carson,	Henry Thompson,
Henry Butler,	Wm. Kennedy,
Anna F. Archibald,	Charles Shirp,
James Parker,	Jno. G. Henry.
James Prayer,	Jno. Grant,
Kate Congen,	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Franklin B. & L. association vs. Lang, report of yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

Mitchell & Allen vs. McCafferty. Action on book account. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in $75.68.

Stottman vs. D. P. Hatch. Action to recover for labor done. Verdict for plaintiff in $66.17.

Bumbach vs. Hare *et. al.* Action to recover the value of a horse claimed to be worth $300. Plaintiff was driving a pair of horses down Fifth avenue, when they ran away. In front of Hare's hotel one of the animals was killed by coming in contact with a stage-coach, which plaintiff alleges the defendants carelessly left standing on the street. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

101.	Ackerman vs. West Penn R. R.
155.	Walters vs. Vetter.
177.	Norris-ann's vs. Pinson.
183.	Boardman vs. Morton.
184.	Benkauf vs. Hoover adm'x.
186.	Ballon et. ux. vs. Adams.
190.	Eichenlaub vs. Chalfant admr.
194.	Webel vs. Vetter et. al.
202.	Schlart vs. Crees.
203.	Wilson et. ux. vs. Shankey.
192.	Milliken vs. Str. R. C. Grace.
205.	Dan's admr. vs. Farrow.
1.	Nixon vs. Fleming.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Allegheny city vs. Andrews; municipal lien, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Trial list for to-day.

76.	Robison's ex'rs vs. ogden.
9.	Buente & Co. vs. Walter.
75.	Little & Mechling vs. Norminie.
40.	Wells vs. Black.
74.	Williams vs. Miller.
81.	Mansfield & Fitzsimmons vs. Griggs.
107.	Wellenberger vs. Lyman et al.
110.	Warden & Oxnard vs. Logan.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCKENNAN.

The case of Roderich F. Clow, of New York, vs. the Derby Coal Company, which has been on trial for several days was concluded yesterday, so far as the testimony and counsel arguments were concerned, and to-day the Court will charge the jury. This case presents some interesting features. The plaintiff was a capitalist in New York, in 1866. In that year the Derby Coal Company was formed, the lands of which were in Pennsylvania. The brilliant prospectus of the company was not fully realized and as a result their agent a Mr. Davidson was authorized to go upon the street and borrow money to tide over the financial crises. Mr. Davidson literally followed this instruction gathering wherever he could, and finally winding up by disappearing with a great deal more than his salary—an amount not far short of $100,000. Among those whom he had borrowed money from was Mr. Clow, who in the aggregate gave him about $23,000, which with the interest increased the claim to $27,000, which is the amount involved in the suit. As the money had been lent in New York and the Coal Company's operations are in the Western District of Pennsylvania suit was entered in the U. S. Court here, and a legal fussle, which has attracted considerable attention, was commenced. The plaintiff rests his claim on notes, given, and in the fact that Davidson was the agent of the company. The defence, as ap offset, claims that Davidson borrowed the money in dispute, of Clow, on his own personal responsibility, and that the company had no benefit of it. A large number of witnesses have been heard. The case all the way through has been made, by the attorney to bustle

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1872.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾@112¾.

APROPOS of the various schemes to revive our Commercial Marine, the New York *Herald* proposes the repeal or suspension of our navigation laws, so that our merchants may obtain vessels wherever they can obtain them cheapest and best. This is a very excellent suggestion, as it embodies the idea of allowing commercial affairs to rectify themselves without outside interference.

MR. SUMNER has called up again his Civil Rights bill, which ought to be allowed to pass without opposition or delay. There are certain results that follow logically the emancipation and enfranchisement of the colored race, and the sooner they are recognized the better. The idea of the Civil Rights bill is to make the colored people equal, in public privilege, to others. It must pass, sooner or later, and the less contest over it the more agreeable it will be to all concerned.

WE ONCE heard a lecturer who defined and illustrated "Mental Dispepsia." Judging from its editorial department the *Post* is afflicted with that disease. There was not an editorial in yesterday's issue, that did not contain a snarl at something. It snarls at papers who speak good or ill of Mr. Greeley, snarls at the President's message and Secretary Boutwell's report, snarls at the city journals because it can not manage to dictate topics for their discussion. It now had better snarl at the laws of nature, and then go croaking to its den. A snarling paper is just as interesting and agreeable as a snappish puppy.

THE railroad litigation in New Jersey, between the Pennsylvania Railroad and certain opponents of the lease under which it is working the Jersey roads, has just reached a very important point, which the New York papers claim is likely to end in the annulment of the lease. They are all, however, decidedly favorable to such a result. The points of the litigation are briefly as follows: Under an act of the New Jersey Legislature permitting the lease of the roads in that State within the State, *or elsewhere*, the roads were leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 999 years, and the necessary assent of two-thirds of the stockholders of the Jersey roads were obtained thereto. Some of the stockholders who refused their assent alleged that the lease was void, as not having been perfected with the formalities required by New Jersey law, and the decision just rendered is that this allegation must be tried, the Court below having refused to enter into the question. Upon the result of this trial the validity of the lease rests, but it is not unlikely special legislation will be secured this winter at Trenton, covering as far as possible, all defects.

AS THE TIME for the assembling of our State Legislature draws on apace, it begins to be manifest that there will be unusual interest taken in its proceedings. Aside from the fact that it will elect a United States Senator, is the other very important circumstance that it may be the last time that body will be allowed to indulge in special legislation. Hence those who have little schemes of their own to carry through, or plans for corporations to manage, will be on hand in force. All and everything that may be thought desirable to meet present and future demands, must be attended to this winter. The inauguration of a new Governor, and the rush for the offices, will also contribute to make Harrisburg the Mecca of a vast number of political pilgrims, who will be interested in one event or the other. With so many fruitful sources of attraction it is hard to see why the Harrisburg *Telegraph* should be so wrathy over the removal of the Constitutional Convention. As a mere question of public policy, we doubt the wisdom of the removal; but our Harrisburg cotemporary shows a vim in its hostility that leads us to imagine that the glory of Harrisburg is uppermost in its thoughts. In this view it need have no fears, as other attractions will fill the Capital with strangers.

A CHANGE in the time of holding the State election from the second Tuesday of October to the last Tuesday after the first Monday of November, the day of the Presidential election—will probably be incorporated in the amended constitution of this State. It is very generally favored by the press of the State on the score of convenience and economy. Besides Congress has passed a general law directing the holding of Congressional elections in the various States, after a certain date in November. It does not go into immediate effect so as to enable certain States to make their constitutions conform to it. Under this law, we will have November elections in any event every two years in Pennsylvania, and the October election had better be abolished. In the Presidential year, the concentration of public interest, and the active political influence of the whole country, in the determination of the October election in this State, is not exactly favorable to the exercise of the best judgment of the people in the choice of local and State officials. We are favored in this manner beyond our deserts and wishes, and the people can very well do without the extraordinary demonstrations from without our borders in exchange for a more quiet canvass. Results will be about the same, and there will be a great saving in the way of money and excitement. A change of all judicial elections in the State, from the fall to the time of the town elections in the spring, is another modification of our election laws that is likely to be made.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

The latest telegrams describe the situation in the French Assembly as very critical, and the resignation of M. Thiers as impending; but this they have done every day for a week past. A combination of the conservative Republican and monarchical factions in the Assembly was formed about the middle of November, and the President warned that he must pursue a conservative course, or he would lose their support. The events that followed included a declaration from M. Thiers that while he personally favors a constitutional monarchy, yet "a monarchy is impossible," and the only hope of France was a conservative republic. On this the battle seems to have been fought out, and the government on Friday last carried by a vote of 370 to 334 a proposition for the creation of a committee of thirty whose duty it shall be to prepare a law regulating public powers and prescribing the conditions of ministerial responsibility. On Saturday the Assembly, acting on the decline of ministerial responsibility, passed a resolution declaring that Mr. Le Franc, Minister of the Interior, in receiving and encouraging addresses from the municipal councils endorsing the Thiers Government, had violated the laws of the country. This was passed by a vote of 395 yeas to 297 nays, showing the close division of parties. Mr. Le Franc immediately gave way, and the other ministers also resigned in a body, but M. Thiers accepted only the resignation of Le Franc. The vote as above induced the President to again threaten to resign, an item that is getting somewhat stale; but he reconsidered and remains in the executive chair.

The project of the Committee of Thirty will bring up the stormy question of the best permanent government for France. The plan reported by the majority will be modelled after that of the American Republic, with the addition of ministerial responsibility, as in England. M. Thiers was anxious to retain the right to participate in debates—he is the ablest Parliamentarian living—but this was not conceded, and the veto power given in its stead and the veto power given in its stead as a compromise. A Parliament is provided for: one branch elected by universal suffrage, and the other by the Department Councils, somewhat after the model of the American Senate. These are the promised features of the report of the Committee of Thirty. It will at once solidify parties in the Assembly, the Conservative Representatives and Monarchists on one side, and the Legitimists, Bonapartists and Radicals on the other, united for the common purpose of destroying the moderate form of government proposed, and advancing their own parties in the anarchy that would ensue. It will be a sorry day for France should this combination succeed.

A NATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Reports of the Government Departments and Heads of Bureaus.

The Revenue of the Nation, the Army and the Navy.

An Exhibit of the Postal System and Mr. Cresswell's Recommendations.

The Interior Department, Embracing the Indian, Census, Pension and Land Bureaus.

POST MASTER GENERAL.
Synopsis of his Report.

The ordinary revenues of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, including revenue from money order business, were $21,915,426 37, and the expenditures of all kinds $26,658,192 31. For the year ended June 30, 1871, the ordinary revenues were $20,037,045 42, and the expenditures $24,590,104 08. The increase of revenue for the year 1872 over the year 1871 was $1,878,380 95, or 9.37 per cent., and the increase of expenditures $2,068,088 23, or 9.29 per cent., showing a net increase of expenditures of $389,707,-28. The number of new railroad routes put in operation within the year ending June 30, 1872, was 116, on which, as a general rule, temporary rates of compensation were fixed, not exceeding the maximum ($50 per mile per annum) allowed by law to roads of the third or lowest class, with the understanding that the pay should afterward be increased or diminished according to the grade of the service, to be shown by the usual returns. The net amount of fines, for the year, is $63,032 26. 77,670 new mail bags were procured, at a cost of $39,020 61. The transportation of European mails cost $220,301 70 for the year. Negotiations are nearly completed whereby the Postmaster General hopes that the transmission of mail matter will be so cheaply and promptly done, that no new treaties will be needed for a long time to come.

There are 2,275 money order offices, from which 2,573,340 money orders were issued, which aggregated $48,515,932 72,—on which fees were received by postmasters to the amount of $350,285 66. The repeal of the Franking Privilege is briefly argued,—it being argued that enough free matter has been carried through the mails during the current year to entirely overcome any deficiency in the receipts of the Department.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

A large portion of this report is devoted to the discussion of the propriety of the Government assuming control of the telegraph system of the country. He shows that this question was before Congress when the first telegraph was constructed, and favorable decision was rendered. The various phases of the question are ably discussed. Referring to the law of July, 1866, whereby the Government reserves the right to assume control of the lines in five years, he concludes that the time has come for the Government to assume control of the telegraph system of the country. Upon electing to do so, it will come into possession of 75,000 miles of lines, carrying 166,000 miles of wire. The cost of building these, including cost of patents, he places at $10,000,000, and thinks that the Government can duplicate the entire telegraph system for $11,800,000. He also enters into minute calculations to show that an average revenue of 23 1-3 cents per message will pay interest, establish a sinking fund, pay salaries and expenses, and afford a revenue to the Government.

POSTOFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.

Postoffice savings-banks have been in operation in the United Kingdom since the 19th of September, 1861, and have steadily grown in popular confidence and favor. During the year 1871, the number of depositors increased 120,000, and the amount of deposits nearly £2,000,000. The total number of depositors is now 3,392,621, and the total sum standing to the credit of the postoffice is £90,815, or about $84,000,000. These figures show conclusively the utility of postal savings-banks; and I renew my recotamendation of last year for their establishment in this country.

POSTAL CARDS.

By the act of June 8, 1872, section 170, the Postmaster-General was authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public "postal cards," with postage stamps impressed thereon, for use as an additional means of postal intercourse, at a postage charge of one cent each, including the cost of their manufacture. Preliminary steps have been taken by me for furnishing and issuing these cards agreeably to the provisions of law; but, as no appropriation was made by Congress to meet the expense of their manufacture, and the department is prohibited, by the seventh section of the act of July 12, 1870, from involving the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of appropriations made for each fiscal year, I was constrained to postpone their issue until a specific appropriation could be made. This course was taken in conformity with the written opinion of the Attorney General. An appropriation for this purpose is respectfully recommended.

A recommendation to increase the salaries of his assistants closes the report.

THE ARMY.

The Secretary's estimates for the year ending June 30, 1873, are $33,801,378, a decrease from the past three years. He says it has been found impossible, thus far, to reduce the force in the Southern States east of the Mississippi which were engaged in the war of the rebellion. About one-sixth of the army is still located there.

MILITARY LAW.

Proper places for the confinement of military prisoners are much needed. The want of such prisons has led, through the necessity of the case, to the designation, by the Department, of the different State penitentiaries as military prisons, and prisoners guilty of purely military offences are compelled to associate with the vilest felons in the country, and subjected to all the humiliating and degrading disciplines of those institutions. Many men who might, under different treatment, again become useful soldiers, are thus yearly added to the criminal classes by the stigma of infamy attached to them, and the demoralizing influence of their prison associations.

More effective laws for the arrest of deserters from the army is recommended. Necessarily large discretion must be allowed in courts martial, as to the measure of punishment required by the demands of justice, in a vast number of cases brought before them; yet the opinion is entertained that the service would be greatly benefitted, and its morale increased, by the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well-defined offenses, with a minimum and maximum limitation to meet first offences and the cases of persistent offenders. By the pursuit of this plan, it is believed the character of certainty of execution would attach to all sentences, adding largely to their corrective power, and relieving the Executive from the numerous applications for clemency that are now received.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The 74 national cemeteries now contain the remains of 317,962 persons. All but 16 of these cemeteries have been permanently inclosed, or are being inclosed under contracts now in operation. The Gettysburg Cemetery has been transferred to the care of the War Department. The superintendents of national cemeteries have been classified with reference to the importance of their respective charges. There were 59 superintendents at the close of the year.

As legislation is needed in connection with the cemetery near the City of Mexico, it is recommended that a special act be passed placing this cemetery on the same basis with other cemeteries, with a duly appointed superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received during the year represents an annual average mean strength of 24,101 white and 3,494 colored soldiers. Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported on the sick list was 47,575; the total number of deaths reported was 367. Among the colored troops the total number of cases reported was 3,511; the number of deaths from all causes reported was 54.

The Army Medical Museum continues to receive valuable contributions, which are at once properly prepared, mounted, and their histories entered in the descriptive catalogue. The number of visitors to it during the year was over 17,000, many of whom were in search of information not attainable in any other quarter.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The Secretary says that since his last report, there has been no breach of discipline or impropriety on the part of cadets calling for the exercise of higher authority than that of the Superintendent and Academic Staff.

The number of failures to master the academic course, including original rejections, were 87, the number of admissions, 95; the total number of cadets now at the Academy is 249. There are 53 vacancies. The standard of proficiency in the corps of cadets has much improved, the general obstructions to the usefulness which the Academy might otherwise attain in fitting scientific and highly educated young men for the public service is experienced because of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning, which they should have acquired before entering the Academy.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Robeson in his report makes the declaration that "without new material our cruising navy will soon pass entirely away." The navy now numbers 178 vessels, carrying 1,378 guns, exclusive of howitzers: 68 steamers, 920 guns; 31 sailing vessels of all classes, 322 guns; 51 iron clads, 121 guns; 28 tugs.

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

The Secretary thinks this the opportune moment to take into consideration the explorations of the American Isthmus, for ship canal purposes, and goes strongly in favor of such a work. Of the two expeditions sent out by the Government he says:

Commander Selfridge, who conducted the previous surveys of the Isthmus of Darien, is now engaged in completing the final exploration of that isthmus, between Panama and and the shoulder of South America.

Recent information favors the examination of the valley of the River Bojaya, lying some ten miles south of, and, in general, parallel to that of the River Napipi, already examined. This completed, the entire isthmus lying south and east of the line of the Panama Railroad will have been sufficiently examined to establish the relative difficulties of constructing a ship-canal, as well as the lines lying further south, between the River Atrato and the Pacific Ocean.

The expedition to Nicaragua, destined for a similar purpose, is engaged upon the work assigned to it. An unlimited water supply, at a summit of 106 feet above the main height of the ocean, presents too favorable a feature to forego a close examination of the whole region. A line from Lake Nicaragua to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean, is found to be more favorable than *any hitherto* known.

These two expeditions will probably close the surveys and explorations of all the possible routes of that part of the American Isthmus.

THE NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.

The Secretary recommends securing a coaling and supply station in the Navigator Islands in the Pacific, lying northeast of Australia. The native chiefs and people are well disposed, and exceedingly anxious to secure the benefits of our intercourse, and this recognition and assurance, at least of our Government. The Secretary says: "I cannot forbear to say that if we are not prepared to ignore wholly the imperative commercial needs, as well as the splendid commercial opportunities of our Pacific States, and to yield also the opening avenues of Pacific trade to the comprehension and courage of more liberal, though more remote peoples, we should not neglect the opportunity thus afforded, at least to protect, if not to encourage some of the American interests which are there struggling to establish themselves."

TORPEDO SYSTEMS.

The use of torpedoes, the Secretary states, is now established as a necessity of naval warfare. England, Germany, Austria, and even China are devoting much attention to their preparation and employment. This weapon seems to have an especial value to the United States. Our separation from the political complications of Europe produces a security which has resulted in notorious unreadiness to meet any sudden hostile emergency, which can come only from the sea, by an armed navy in proportion to our strength or to the extent of our coasts. A well-developed system of torpedo warfare would, to some extent, possibly to a large extent, meet this condition of unreadiness. Naval construction has not yet even remotely indicated any floating structure which can withstand the destructive power of the modern fulminate, skillfully applied. While torpedoes are the cheapest of naval weapons, and within the means of the poorest nations, they are irresistible to the strongest and best prepared.

Torpedo warfare is still in its infancy, but it is the infancy of a most powerful development, and it is especially the policy of the United States to foster its growth as a weapon adapted to our situation.

The Secretary says the subject is not one proper for public illustration, but that the judgment of the most careful and experienced officers in our service is unanimous and strong in favor of the use of every means of enlarging and improving our knowledge of torpedoes, and of providing liberally for their investigation and use.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Delano deals at length with the Indian problem, and presents an array of facts which fully vindicates the policy which President Grant has adopted. Naturally, wisdom has been gained by experience, and better results are expected from that policy than have yet been attained. Mr. Delano further furnishes us with the gratifying information that the Patent Office is self-sustaining—and gives us a vivid reminder of the great struggle through which we have passed, in the fact that our pensioners number 232,229, and that their claims absorb $25,180,578 per annum.

THE INDIANS.

The policy of confining the wild tribes to smaller reservations is regarded as of the utmost importance: and carried forward to its full extent, will result in restricting them to an area of sufficient extent to furnish them farms for cultivation, and no more. The rapid disappearance of game from the former hunting grounds must operate largely in favor of our efforts to confine the Indians to smaller areas.

The Secretary says he cannot regard the rapid disappearance of the game from its former haunts as a matter prejudicial to our management of the Indians. On the contrary, as they become convinced that they can no longer rely upon the supply of game for their support, will they turn to the more reliable source of subsistence furnished at the agencies, and endeavor to so live that the supply will be regularly dispensed. A few years of cessation from the chase will tend to unfit them for their former mode of life, and they will be the more readily led into new directions, toward industrial pursuits and peaceful pursuits.

It is gratifying to be able to report the general and very encouraging success of the Indian policy. There is nothing in the sporadic incursions and outrages to weaken confidence in the final success of measures now in force for the treatment of the Indian tribes. So far from any change of policy being declared upon, or being indicated as necessary by the events of the year, there is abundant reason to take all proper steps to render the policy more efficient wherever it may be found necessary, and to extend it over tribes where it has not yet been established.

The aid and co-operation of the various religious associations of the country have been of the highest value. In no case has there been the slightest misunderstanding between them and the Department, and they have, in all cases, responded promptly to my wishes and suggestions. They are, without exception, doing all in their power to render the humane and peaceful policy of the Government as efficient as possible. In every missionary society having a part in this great work the Department recognizes a most valuable assistant, thus largely increasing the working force of the Government, and without expense.

If the policy now in force with regard to the Indians can be maintained and perfectly carried out, I feel confident that it will result in the amelioration of their condition in every respect, make many of the tribes self-sustaining, elevate them morally and mentally, and greatly reduce the present expense of their maintenance. To effect this in the shortest time, it will be necessary to have the policy so clearly defined and established that it cannot be misunderstood, and to secure the completest co-operation of all the influences which have been invoked in its behalf.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year 11,864,975 acres were disposed of; 4,671,332 acres to homesteads, 3,354,887 acres to railroads, and 1,870,320 acres by cash sales. In all there was disposed of this year a quantity greater by 1,060,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year. The cash receipts, under various heads, amounted to $3,218,100. During the same period there were surveyed 24,016,608 acres, which, added to the quantity already surveyed, amounts to 383,364,-736 acres, leaving unsurveyed an area of 1,251,633,620 acres.

PATENT OFFICE.

The number of applications for patents, including reissues and designs, during the year ended September 30, 1872, was 19,087; the number of applications for extension of patents, 284; the number of applications for the registering of trade mark was 589. During the same time there were issued 16,026 patents, 253 extensions, 559 certificates of registry of trade marks, and 3,100 caveats have been filed. This shows a small increase over the number of the preceding year. The fees received during the same period, from all sources, amounted to $700,954 86, and the total expenditures to $623,555 90, making the receipts in excess of the expenditures to the amount of $77,-400 96.

It will at once be perceived that the addition of about twenty thousand applications for patents every year must greatly increase the work of the office. Over 200,000 applications for patents have been filed since 1836, and about 125,000 patents have been granted. The office is now being administered under substantially the same law and the same general organization adopted at its inauguration, when only from one hundred to five hundred applications were made per annum.

The office has outgrown the plan of organization that was sufficient for it then, and a new organization has become absolutely necessary to secure to inventors and to the country the benefits of our patent system.

The Commissioner urges the importance of a separation of the Patent Office from the Department of the Interior.

THE CENSUS.

The Secretary announces the completion of the ninth census. The recommendation made by the Superintendent for a census to be taken in 1875, the Secretary trusts, will receive the early and earnest attention of Congress. Such an account of the national numbers, wealth, and industry would form an invaluable catalogue and guide-book to the American sections in the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, as well as constitute a noble monument to the progress of the United States during the first century of its political life.

The additional reason urged by the Superintendent, that a census in 1875 would go far to secure the taking of the Federal census thereafter, at intervals of five years, has even stronger claims to consideration. It is unquestionably true that the interval at present established between the Federal censuses is too long for the proper information of Congress and the body of citizens as to the material condition, wants, and resources of the nation. No one will dispute this. In the present stage of political and social science, no intelligent person would, were the question a purely original one, propose a longer interval between the periodical enumerations of the country than five years. It is simply a question now, whether the constitutional provision shall be enlarged to meet the manifest requirements of this later time.

OTHER TOPICS.

The condition of the various land grant railways, the capitol extension, and improvements in the District of Columbia, make up the remainder of the topics discussed by the Secretary.

THE PENSION BUREAU.
NUMBER ON THE PENSION ROLLS.

There were upon the rolls, at the close of the present fiscal year, 232,229 pensioners of all classes, which is a net increase of 24,745 over the year 1871. This increase is largely due to the great number of survivors of the war of 1812, whose cases have been rapidly disposed of in view of the great age, and in many cases the poverty of the applicants. The whole roll is numbered by classes as follows:

Army invalids	95,405
Army widows and dependent relatives	113,518
Survivors war 1812	17,100
Widows of soldiers of same	3,027
Navy invalids	1,449
Navy widows and dependent relatives	1,730

In addition to these there have been increased by authority of several acts of Congress, 5,480 pensioners. An analysis of the roll develops the fact that the 'average pension of an army invalid is $20.28 per annum, while an army widow and dependent pension will average $128. In general terms it appears that the army invalid roll costs about one third, while the widows' and dependant roll costs two-thirds of the total annual cost of pensions.

EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditure for pensions for the past fiscal year was $30,166,341.40, of which sum the army invalids received $10,145,-145.49; the navy invalids, $140,442.85; the widows and dependents of the late war, $17,466,156.02; widows of navy, $395,189.-57; the survivors of the war of 1812, $1,977,-015.81, and the widows of soldiers of said war, $3,35,993.65.

The report exhibits, with minute detail, at what agencies, and for what specific purpose, the whole amount was expended.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

It is shown that under the acts of June 17 and 30, 1870, there have been issued 8,554 commutation orders in lieu of artificial limbs, and 1,248 bills have been approved and paid for limbs in kind.

THE FUTURE OF THE PENSION-ROLLS.

Some important facts and figures are given as to the future of the pension-rolls. It appears that in the war of the rebellion 2,688,523 soldiers served. Of these, only about 176,000, or but little over six per cent., have yet made claim for pension. The maximum for invalid claims was reached in 1866, immediately upon the close of the war. Thereafter, there was a general decrease in the receipt of claims, till the year 1869, when the percentage again increased, and at present exhibits no marked diminution.

After presenting at some length all the causes operating to increase and decrease the pension-rolls, the Commissioner says: "It is not probable that any causes will operate to materially reduce the roll, or the expenditures, during the next four years, while more liberal legislation may increase both; and it is safe to predict that the amount required for pensions for several years to come, will approximate, if not exceed, $30,000,000 annually. We have reached the apex of the mountain, but it presents a plain of considerable extent, where there will probably be little fluctuation for several years."

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics is a very interesting document. After a summary of the work of the Bureau during the past fiscal year, Mr. Young refers to the beneficial results following the general circulation in Europe of the special report on immigration authorized by Congress.

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.

The total number of persons of foreign birth, who, in the year ending June 30, 1872, decided to make the United States their future home, is 404,806, an increase of 83,456 over the emigration of the fiscal year of 1871, of which 49,442 were males. The largest increase from any country was 58,555 from Germany, while from England the excess over the previous year was 14,234, and from Ireland 11,293. The increase from France was nearly 200 per cent., being 3,137 in 1871, and 9,316 in 1872. If the average of an emigrant, as stated by the Chief in the report referred to, be $900, the increment to our national wealth from this source in the past year amounts to $96,764,900, while the aggregate economical value of the total addition to our population reaches the sum of $823,844,800. Surely so large an addition to our material wealth will justify the expenditure of a few hundred dollars for the diffusion of such information as will serve to increase the volume of this tide of immigration.

INTERNAL REVENUE.
Synopsis of Commissioner Douglass' Report.

The aggregate receipts from all sources during 1870, 1871 and 1872 were $185,235,867.97, $144,011,176.24 and $131,770,946.73. These amounts include sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks.

SPIRITS.

The following is a comparative statement showing the receipts from the several sources under "spirits" during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1871 and 1872, with the increase and decrease from each source:

Sources.	1871.	1872.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches or grapes	$ 1,226,004 67	$ 841,848 83
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches or grapes	29,024,308 18	22,372,920 10
Distillers, per diem tax	1,901,662 98	2,010,966 33
Distillers, special and bonded	8,663,027 31	6,189,746 01
Rectifiers in imitation of cognac		20 00
Brandy	959,859 48	955,764 91
Dealers, retail liquor	3,651,481 73	4,028,604 93
Dealers, wholesale liquor	2,151,787 47	2,065,566 61
Manufacturers of stills	1,767 49	1,701 86
Stills or worms manufactured	3,240 00	4,230 00
Stamps, distillery warehouse	219,600 00	200,264 00
Stamps, rectifiers	374,722 00	367,434 00
Stamps, wholesale liquor dealers	181,000 00	173,602 75
Excess of gaugers' fees	12,693 20	4,118 85
Total	$ 48,201,885 10	$ 39,473,586 26

Aggregate increase, $8,728,298, or 6.9 per cent.

The number of distilleries (other than fruit) registered during the last fiscal year was 511
The number of fruit distilleries registered was 3,138

Total 3,649

Of the former, 458 were operated during the year, and of the others, 2,676.

The returns for the last fiscal year show a total production, in taxable gallons, from materials other than fruit 68,275,740
From fruit 704,788

Total yearly production 69,031,528

The commissioner recomends that Section 54, of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of July 6, 1872, be further amended, so that export bonds may be explicitly required of persons applying to export spirits for the benefit of drawback. Also, that when a distiller ceases business, the pay of the storekeeper at his warehouse be reimbursed, the United States.

On fermented liquors, while concessions have been made to those in business as brewers, the taxes have gradually increased. The tax received on fermented liquors at $1 per barrel during the first quarter of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, was $2,217,,291.93, while the receipts from the same source during the first three months of the present fiscal year amount to $2,684,241, an increase of $466,949.07. The average increase for the three past fiscal years has been about a million dollars a year, but that during the first three months of this year far exceeds the past.

The commissioner recommends that the law relating to packages be amended to include "thirds," left out, he thinks, by inadvertance. He also regards the law relating to classes of dealers as ambiguous, and needing to be made more clear.

TOBACCO.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were $33,726,170.52, and showing an increase in the total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco in all its forms, over the receipts from the same sources for the preceding fiscal year, of $1,956,-263 34. The quantity of manufactured tobacco represented by the collection of taxes from this source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, is as follows:

	Pounds.
Of chewing tobacco, snuff, &c., class 2	26,338,929
Of smoking tobacco, scraps, shorts, &c., class 10	36,841,290
Exported to foreign countries	9,365,981
Exported to warehouse June 30, 1872, over June 30, 1871	2,483,555
Total product for the year	107,200,855

The number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected during the last fiscal year was 1,597,675,972. 1,431,892 pounds more tobacco was produced than during the preceding year, while only 74,815 pounds more were taxed.

The uniform rate of tax has worked well, and the Commissioner thinks there is no need of examining packages properly stamped. The law abolishing the warehouse system will be given effect at the time prescribed without hardship to any one. He thinks there should be no change in the law in regard to exportation of tobacco. A new die has been provided, by which stamps are so completely cancelled as that it is not reasonably possible to use them again.

ABSTRACT OF SEIZURES.

Seizures of property for violation of Internal Revenue law during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were as follows:

187,870 gal ons of distilled spirits valued at	$ 311,341 71
9,633 lbs., of fermented liquors valued at	17,887 00
102 pounds of snuff, valued at	92 85
254,830 pounds of tobacco, valued at	72,113 75
1,184,000 cigars, valued at	10,114 45
Miscellaneous property, valued at	296,117 68
Total valued seizures	$696,261 27

The following table exhibits a comparison of the receipts from all sources taxable during the last two fiscal years:

Banks and Bankers	Receipts, fiscal year 1871.	Receipts, fiscal year 1872.
Bank deposits	$ 2,202,196 84	$ 3,643,252 10
Bank capital	929,262 77	926,662 13
Bank circulation	29,781 94	8,864 92
Total	$ 3,641,241 55	$ 4,628,229 14
Income, Incomes from individuals, including salaries	$33,222,211 91	$ 8,711,220 32
Bank dividends and undistributed profits	1,542,667 75	2,162,564 31
Railroad companies' dividends and undistributed profits	1,121,429 59	1,651,276 90
Railroad companies' interest on bonds	974,343 25	1,291,028 68
Insurance companies' dividends and undistributed profits	248,209 21	270,331 14
All other collections from incomes	36,789 91	150,192 80
Total	$39,162,650 75	$14,426,861 75
Gas	2,378,122 97	2,831,718 56
Stamps	34,736,720 46	16,177,320 60

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to an argument in behalf of the consolidation of revenue districts, the abolition of assessors, and the use of stamps as a means of taxation. This part of the report has been fully anticipated, and need not be rehearsed again.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McCleary, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Dravo, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Irwin, W. P. Rankin, G. F. Gaulbaum, John Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. L. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through the streets. Every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup is so sure to cure them at slight trifling cost.

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quant ties of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without effect. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I used the whole bottle as directed it was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 293 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's St Clair Street Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
sold by the bar, single bar or by the pound, and in small cakes, at the lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

For a new and splendid assortment of Drugs and Chemicals and Patent Medicines of all kinds—Lowe's, Belcher's and Ellmore's celebrated Perfumes—go to
James E. Burn's & Co.'s Drug Store,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

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Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jackson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4
HARDWARE.
Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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Sign of the Anvil,
No 50 WOOD STREET,
sep18:p62 PITTSBURGH.
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
Destructive Fires

Involving the loss of millions of dollars occur too often in this country.
We submit to every sensible, prudent man, that they can be prevented by the general introduction of the GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher.
This machine stands upon its merits, having made for itself, BY SOLID WORK, a record that commands attention. Send for circular.
GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
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DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
AT 25 CENTS.
BLACK POPLINS,
Good Colors.
AT 31 CENTS.
Heavy Black Poplin Alpacas,
A Great Bargain.
At 37½c, Black Alpacas—cheap.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—a bargain.
At 65c, Black Alpacas—worth 75c.
At 75c, Black Alpacas.
AT 87½ CENTS.
Heavy Black Brilliantine,
Worth $1 25.
At 25c, Plaids—good styles.
At 37½c, Plaids—very cheap.
At 50c, Heavy All-Wool Plaids.
At 62½c, Heavy Serge Plaids.
AT 25 CENTS.
Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
AT 31 CENTS.
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
A yard wide. A full stock at very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Allegheny.
128, 128, 128.
Black Dress Goods
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Black Cashmeres,
Black Henrietta Cloths,
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Black Biarritz,
Black Cashmere Rage,
Black Sattines,
Black Gros De Londres,
Black Serge,

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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On Most Favorable Terms.
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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
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We Offer for Sale, Free from all Taxes,
Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 5's at 90 and Interest.
Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 6's at par and Interest.
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OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN..... $ 500,000
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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 3, 1872.

There are no noticeable changes in financial matters to report to-day. The answers still hope for the "good time coming," and the indications are that before the close of the year, their hopes will in some measure at least be realized.

The financial policy of the Government, as it is foreshadowed in the President's message and the Secretary of the Treasury's report, will be the same wise, careful and prudential course which it has been pursuing for the past three years with such marked success and which received such a hearty and unanimous endorsement at the polls.

The local elections transpiring in the several wards of this city to-day, make trade generally dull, and the policy pursued by some of our institutions styling themselves "banks," if generally followed, would in a very short time annihilate it altogether. We refer to the exorbitant rates of interest which some of these institutions demand for renewals. It is difficult to comprehend the short sighted and narrow minded policy which could induce a regular banking institution to take advantage of the necessities of a customer and demand eighteen per cent. for renewing a loan on paper which they know to be first class. Yet such an instance came under our knowledge to-day. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, in its wisdom, declared six per cent. to be a sufficient interest for money. Yet an institution chartered by that Legislature unblushingly demands eighteen. Such action is the offspring of a union of avarice and ignorance, and is worthy of its parent.

There is but little doing in local securities. In another column will be found the advertisement of fifty thousand dollars' worth of six per cent. bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division. These bonds can be had of Messrs. McVay & Co., and would prove both a safe and paying investment.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday says: The money market on Saturday was without special feature or any marked change in rates. The reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England from 7 to 6 per cent. has had a favorable influence in the money centers in this country. The rate for first-class names was 12 per cent., and for loans on first-class collateral 10@12 per cent. The demand continues active, but not more pressing than usual at this season of the year. On call the supply of money is easy at 6 to 7 per cent.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 48, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday
Gold	112¾
U. S. 6's—1881	112¾
" " (coupons)	117¼
5-20s—1865	112¾
5-20s—1864	112¾
" 1865	112¾
" 1865 new	113¼
" 1867	113¼
" 1868 (coupons)	113¾
10-40s	108¾
" (coupons)	107¼
Currency 6's	112¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	95¾
Erie	83¼
Michigan Southern	93¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾
Rock Island	111¼
North Western, Common	87
Pacific Mail	88¼
Western Union Telegraph	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¼
Union Pacific	37¼
Toledo & Wabash	69¾
Fort Wayne	92¾
Adams Express	93
American Express	71½
United States Express	80½
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	87
Marion	114

Messrs. Gilbough, Reed & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	56
Reading R. R	58½
United Co.'s New Jersey	123
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58½
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh City 7's	73¼
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93¼
Central Transportation	46½

NEW YORK, December 3, 1872.

Money, after loaning at 1-15 per day, closed at 7 per cent. coin. Sterling quiet; 108¾@109¾ for long and 110@110¼ for short sight. Gold was rather quiet through the day at 112¾@112¾. Loans 6@6 for carrying. Clearings, $29,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $26,000. The Gold Exchange adjourns at one o'clock to-morrow, in respect to the memory of Mr. Greeley. A committee attends the funeral. Governments quiet and firm. State bonds dull and steady. Stocks were quiet, dull and irregular all day; slightly firmer in the morning, but heavy in the afternoon. The movement in Pacific Mail seems suspended for the present. Harlem took a sudden jump from 115 to 119, and closed at 117 bid and 119 asked. The whole market, except Harlem, closed heavy, at the lowest prices of the day. The Stock Exchange appointed a committee to attend Mr. Greeley's funeral.

GOVERNMENTS—U. S. coupons, 1881, 117; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do '64 112¾; do '65 112¾; do new, do 113¼; do '67 113¼; do '68 113¾; 10-40s 108¾; new 5's 109¾; currency 6's 112.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee old 75¾; do new 76; South Carolina July 23½; do April 24; Missouri 95¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 75¾; Pacific Mail 46¾; Adams Express 92½; United States Express 84½; New York Central 95¾; Erie 83¼; Harlem 118½; Michigan Central 128; Michigan Southern 93¾; Union Pacific 37¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 87¾; Northwestern 87; preferred 90¾; Rock Island 111¼; Wabash 70; St. Paul 53¾; preferred 76¾; Ohio & Mississippi 46¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 3, 1872.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $2@2.50 for common to fair, and $2.75@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55 per gallon.

BEANS—$1.60@2.40 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$9 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, in small packages, 27 to 30c, and in demand. Common and medium stock is in good supply and dull.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair inquiry, but no change in prices; nice green corn may be quoted at 6¼ to 7c.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 23½@23½ for round lots, and 1@2 cts additional in a small way.

CEMENT—Louisville, 2.50@2.75 per bbl; Rosendale, $4@4½; Calcined Plaster, 4@4¼.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged. To-day's inquiry is mainly for prime Goshen, which is still quoted at 16¾@17 cts.

CIDER—The arrivals continue small but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; $5.50@6.50 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Brown, $4.75 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and prices are without quotable change; apples, 4 to 6 cts; peaches, (prime halves) 7 to 8 cts; blackberries, 9 to 11c.

DRESSED HOGS—5 to 5½c, and dull.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged; fresh, 34 to 35; limed, 27 to 32, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a continued good local trade and prices are firm, though without quotable change. We continue former quotations, $7.50@8 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $8@8.50 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is considerable inquiry for wheat, and with a limited supply, prices are firm, but unchanged. No. 1 spring is good to choice, and $1.50@1.85 for white—the latter is very scarce and sells quicker than the former in consequence. The mills here have commenced to look around for Wheat—heretofore dealers have been to the country and the country mills to buy their wheat. Oats also firmer in consequence of diminished receipts and a light supply, and prices are a shade better; we now quote mixed at 39@40c. Good to prime white, Shelled Corn, on spot, is in light supply, and some holders are asking an advance, we were reported a sale of one car at 59c—quotations may be given at 58@59c. Rye is firmer and higher, and we quote at 85@90c, buying and selling. Good Spring Barley is selling at 90c, and prime fall is quoted at $1.60.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet and the market presents no new characteristics not already noticed. The tightness in money, rendering it very difficult to make collections, has curtailed business considerably, and in fact the same effort being made to expand that would be otherwise.

SUGARS—Granulated, 12½; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12½; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C., 12¾; Chesapeake Ex. C., 12; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 29; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in Pacific Mail seems suspended for the present. Harlem took a sudden jump from 115 to 119, and closed at 117 bid and 119 asked. The whole market, except Harlem, closed heavy, at the lowest prices of the day. The Stock Exchange appointed a committee to attend Mr. Greeley's funeral.

GOVERNMENTS—U. S. coupons, 1881, 117; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do '64 112¾; do '65 112¾; do new, do 113¼; do '67 113¼; do '68 113¾; 10-40s 109

XLIIID. CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.

Bill Introduced for Ten New Steam War Vessels—Reason Wanted for the Issue of Legal Tenders—Extravagance in Public Printing.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1872.

SENATE.

ADJOURNMENT.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. FENTON asked him to withdraw his motion temporarily.

Mr. CAMERON said he must insist upon his motion.

Mr. FENTON—I appeal to my friend to withdraw his motion. I wish to move that when the Senate adjourns it adjourn to meet on Thursday.

The Vice President ruled Mr. Fenton's motion out of order. The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

MEMBER SWORN IN.

Mr. Boreman, member elect from Louisiana, was sworn in.

REPEALING STAMP TAX.

Mr. KELLOGG (Conn.) introduced a bill to repeal the stamp tax on bank checks and notes. Referred.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what law authorizes him to make an increased issue of legal tender, as was done in October last, and whether such issue was made in the legal tenders heretofore retired or in new ones, &c. Adopted.

RELIEF OF TENNESSEE.

A bill was introduced by Mr. MAYNARD for the relief of the State of Tennessee. Referred.

PAYMENT OF FEMALE EMPLOYES.

Mr. PERCE asked leave to introduce and put on its passage a bill to regulate the payment of female employes of the Government.

Mr. CONGER objected.

EXCUSED.

Mr. BECK (Ky.) asked to be and was excused from service on the select committee appointed yesterday for the Oakes Ames investigation, on the ground that during the recent canvass he had expressed a decided opinion on the subject.

Mr. COX took the chair as Speaker *pro tem*, and appointed Mr. Merrick (Md.) to fill the place of Mr. Beck in the committee.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of the report of General Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General, on the condition of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau. Adopted.

NEW STEAM WAR VESSELS.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Pa.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the construction of ten steam vessels of war, and appropriating three millions for that purpose. The vessels are to carry each ten or more guns of large calibre, and the hulls are to be either of iron or wood, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine.

Mr. HALE (Me.) offered an amendment that not less than five of the ten vessels shall be constructed in private yards in the United States under contract.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) advocated the amendment, but thought the bill too loosely drawn, and left too much discretion to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Pa.) replied to Mr. Randall's strictures, arguing that the more restrictions were placed on the Secretary, the less security there would be to have the work properly done.

Mr. POTTER (N. Y.) asked to what use these vessels were to be applied.

Mr. SCOFIELD replied that they were to be used to keep our squadrons full in the different seas and for the protection of commerce.

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Ohio) gave it as his judgment that a system ought to be instituted which would be harmonious in plan, in ideas, and an ultimate consummation. He believed it wise to put upon the seas a class of vessels that would have speed, have size, and have adaptions for the protection of commerce. He thought it when to guard its limits, speedy and qualify the description of the ships to be built.

Mr. SCOFIELD remarked that the ideas expressed by the gentleman from Ohio corresponded with the purpose of the committee.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) suggested a reduction of the number of vessels from ten to five.

Mr. BANKS said that he had introduced this bill at the last session, in anticipation of trouble with Spain, and affairs in the Gulf of Mexico had not improved since then. No one knew what might occur there in a few days, and it was proper to be prepared for all contingencies.

Mr. POTTER inquired as to the proposed size of these vessels.

Mr. SCOFIELD considered that four hundred or five hundred tons would be large enough. He did not suppose that any of them would exceed one thousand tons.

Mr. Scofield referred to Mr. Banks as having sympathized with the effort to involve the country in war with Spain.

Mr. BANKS denied that he had ever sympathized with such efforts. He had introduced the bill because the Secretary had declared to members of the House that he was afraid events had occurred in the Gulf of Mexico which would require the Government to be prepared to defend their commerce.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he was opposed to Mr. Hale's amendment, because the Navy Department was prepared to construct iron vessels in the navy yards at New York, Boston and Washington.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over to to-morrow.

PUBLISHING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

On a motion to print the voluminous document sent in by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. BANCKS made remarks as to the reckless extravagance in public printing. He said this House was lumbered with public documents which were of no use, and gave notice that he would sell them all at public auction, and turn over the proceeds to the contingent fund of the House.

THE FISHERIES.

On motion, Mr. Banks' bill to carry out the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington was made a special order for the second Tuesday in January, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE servant girls of Lafayette, Ind., have got up a strike on hours of labor and wages.

EIGHT hundred thousand children attend school, it is said, in the six New England States.

A MAN at Seneca Falls, N. Y., offers to pay $1 for every cat that is sent him. The railways leading thither are taking their prize.

ACCORDING to trustworthy information, an area of about one thousand square kilometres in the districts of Mantua and Ferrara has been inundated, and the damage is estimated at many millions. Canal Magalore and Ostiglia are still threatened by the floods.

THE Indians are allowed free rides on all freight trains near their homes on the Central Pacific road, the privilege being granted to secure their good-will. They consider themselves to be the only persons entitled to "dead head" rides, and keep a sharp watch for white men who may be trying to evade the payment of fare.

"BOWING and genuflecting" is causing some controversy in English Church circles. The *Penny Post* thus illustrates the difference between the two: "The difference between bowing and genuflection is illustrated by what is done in the courts of early sovereigns. When any pass before the Queen's chair, they bow to it as a symbol of royalty; but if the Queen be seated in it, they kneel and kiss her hand as an act of homage and loyalty."

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS has revived from the listless inaction of her people, which for a long time gave that region the epithet of "Egypt." Within the last few years railways have been built extensively in this district; and the crops now yield a better return to their producers, owing to the increased facilities for bringing them to market. A large immigration of energetic people from other States has also increased the general activity.

JAMES CHASE, a lumber merchant of Belle River, Ontario, returning home, after two days absence, on the 19th instant, found his second wife with principal household effects missing, and the following card in his mother-in-law's familiar hand tacked against his door: "Mr. Chase—You can't live with Martha any more. You never loved her, nor she you, and she is a going to marry a better man. Don't follow us. If you do you may get in trouble." Chase was in Detroit, two or three days ago, in search of the newly-departed, but anxious to avoid the mother-in-law.

Amusements.

"Jartine" at the Opera House. A very large audience greeted Miss Marietta Ravel last evening on her second appearance in her new play. She shows herself equal to all the varied characters which she assumes, and her acting is evidently the result of long and patient study. She is a true artist, attending to all the details with the most conscientious minuteness. In the first two acts she takes part in the dialogue, reading in a piquant French accent and with intonation delightfully in contrast with the precise elocution, grandiose air and rounded cadences so familiar to play goers.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The performances this week are simply immense, and of course attract crowded houses. This afternoon an immense bill has been arranged for the matinee.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the excitement of the election last evening, this popular theatre was crowded. The additions to the Florida's and Macarte combination, make their performances interesting in the extreme. A matinee will be given this afternoon.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—We feel great pleasure in stating to the public, that the Ladies Charitable Association of the Homeopathic Hospital, intend giving a concert at Library Hall, on Tuesday evening December 10.

The "Pittsburgh Vocal Club" are engaged for the occasion, and we need hardly say our citizens may expect something first class. The members of the Club are all excellent musicians and under their talented leader, will doubtless give an evening of very great pleasure. The proceeds are to be devoted to weak and suffering humanity, and who is there among us who would not help such a cause? The instrumental performances will add greatly to the entertainment and we predict nothing short of a crowded house.

"All's well that ends well" is a motto that is not only indissolubly linked with the name of the myriad minded Shakespeare but is now also associated with the Boston One Price Clothing House, 95 Smithfield and 178 Federal street, Allegheny, because all the goods purchased there prove in the end to be of the best quality, in style, price and durability.

Wanted.—Every person to know that Grove & Bair, in the Central Hotel building, Allegheny City, during the next thirty days offer their large stock of Notions, Toys and Fancy Goods at prices that defy competition.

Fine Hudson Bay

And mink sable sets at the ladie's fur house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

HOME NEWS.

Home for an Orphan.

The following letter from one of our subscribers fully explains itself:

ALLEGHENY GAZETTE: "I desire a little girl, aged ten to twelve years of age, to raise. An orphan would be preferred. We have no family but one small child. Any information will be gladly received by addressing B. F. Barras, Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa."

A Fresh Stock.

A nice, fresh stock of newgoods has just been laid in at the store of Messrs. Boyd & Murray, No. 58 Fifth avenue, which are enabled to put such advantage that the firm are enabled to put the prices to purchasers at from 15 to 20 per cent lower than any place else in the city. The stock comprises a rich assortment of fine engravings, chromos, steel cuts, paintings, statuettes, vases, mantle ornaments, brackets, &c., suitable for home adornment, combining the useful with the beautiful. Messrs. Boyd & Murray will also provide frames to all cuts, for pictures, and promptly to order. Give them a call.

Death From Heart Disease.

Coroner West was summoned yesterday morning to hold an inquest upon the body of a man named Jacob Mijer, who died suddenly at his home in the Ninth ward, Allegheny. The man had come home late on Monday night, and gone to bed. Yesterday morning he was found by his wife dead. The deceased had been in the habit of drinking for some time, and the jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease, superinduced by the use of strong drink. The deceased was a native of Germany, and leaves a wife and three children. He was employed in the mill of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.

A Want Supplied.

"Oh, write me a letter from home," is a plaintive appeal to which a response is sometimes difficult, owing to the want of a nice writing desk, with a supply of writing materials. This deficiency can be supplied at the store of Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, where there is now an elegant array of Writing Desks of every style, size, price and quality. Nothing is more suitable for a gift, combining beauty and utility, than a nice writing desk, and nowhere else can such an article be secured to better advantage than at Weldin & Co.'s. The stock is very large, the prices very low, and the goods the very best.

A New Thing Under the Sun.

Pittsburgh is the iron metropolis of the United States. All needful appliances have long existed for handling ore, pig and blown iron, but none for manipulating old iron, which comes here in large quantitities and in all shapes. Sometimes in ponderous masses which could not be prepared for remelting except at great cost. All this trouble is to be ended now by two sets of heavy rolling mill shears set up by Mr. W. J. Hammond at his yard, corner of Duquesne Way and Eleventh street, where he is preparing for the reception of large quantities and all kinds of old iron, cutting it up for faggoting and thus raising the value of it for mill uses. We believe these are the only shears of this kind in operation this side of the mountains. They were much needed here and we doubt not the enterprise of Mr. Hammond will be richly rewarded by a liberal patronage.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the City of Pittsburgh for the week ending December 1st, 1872:

Delirium tremens 1; accident 1; drowning 1; consumption 6; croup 2; dentition 1; disease of heart 1; disease of lungs 1; general dropsy 2; dysentary 1; cattarrhal fever 3; scarlet fever 2; typhoid fever 6; congestive fever 1; gangrene 1; inflammation of lungs 5; inflammation of lungs typhoid 1; inflammation of lungs and pluera 1; inflamation of peritoneum 1; inanition 1; marasmus 2; natural causes 1; old age 1, paralysis 1; premature birth 1; shock 1; unknown 2; whooping cough 1; still births 5. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 14; 1 to 2, 8; 2 to 5, 5; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 5; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 5; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1. Males, 33; females, 23; white 54; col'ored, 1; total, 55.

First Ward, Allegheny.

The absence of any member of either branch of Councils from the upper portion of the first ward is anomalous. We do not remember a time when it was so before; all will recollect the days of Paulus, Lewis, Irwin, Phillips &c., &c., than whom the Ward never had more capable or more faithful representatives. We understand that there is considerable feeling on the subject among the residents in the upper district—and we would suggest that care be taken at the primary meeting to be held on Saturday next, that one member at least for each branch shall be selected from the upper side of the ward. Some of the best men in the ward and the heaviest tax payers reside there and their wishes in this matter should not be ignored.

The citizens in the upper half of the ward we think can remedy this difficulty themselves if they will give personal attention to it by going to the meeting on Saturday and voting for their choice. If as we are informed, Mr. Ormsby Phillips has consented to be a candidate, we presume the citizens of the lower as well as of the upper portion of the ward will gladly cooperate in securing his nomination for select branch. At any rate let his neighbors and friends do their duty by going to the polls on Saturday.

New and Attactive.

Within a few days past, Messrs. Wattles & Shaeffer, jewelers, have completed the arrangement of their new and elegant headquarters No. 101 Fifth avenue and are now ready for the visit of their patrons. In preparation for the demands of the season they laid upon their shelves an entirely fresh stock of goods, comprising the latest varieties in the jewelry line, and a number of unique designs, which can be had only at their store. The assortment embraces, Watches and Chains of every style and prices. Diamond Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Crosses, Gents' Pins and Studs, Fine Sets of Jewelry, in Stone, Cameo, Turquoise, Pearls, Corals, Amethyst, Topaz, Jet and Goh in great variety, Chain and Band Bracelets, Cable Necklaces, Fine Lockets, Crosses, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Charms, Children's Necklaces, Armlets, and Rings, Fine Clocks, Bronzes, Opera Glasses, Toilet Sets, Parian Marble Goods, Vases, etc. It is an assortment that we have never seen excelled in the city, and one which the most fastidious patron will have but little difficulty in selecting from. Messrs. Wattles & Shaeffer are practical men in their trade and will guarantee their goods. They merely ask a look at their stock and a comparison of prices, and they feel satisfied they can offer the best advantages to purchase.

Capture of a gang of Iron Thieves.

The railroads centering in this city, have been the prey for several years past of a gang of thieves, who have been in the habit of hanging around, seeking what they might devour, picking up old iron, brass and anything else that happened to be lying loose or that could be turned to account.

Chief Clark of Allegheny, has been intrusted by the several companies to try and ferret out the parties, with what success will be found below. He secured the arrest of John Winekle, Emerson Kramer,—Fogle, F. Kelterle and T. Taylor. All residing in Allegheny, charged

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

The Result of the Voting Yesterday.

HOW THE PEOPLE CHOSE THEIR LOCAL RULERS.

Conclusion of a Day's Work Around the Polls.

THE FULL RETURNS FROM THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

The Composition of Council for 1873.

The elections in the city yesterday, passed off generally in an harmonious manner, though in some of the districts the greatest excitement prevailed. There has seldom been a local election in which the voters seemed to act so much upon the idea, that "this was a good year to bolt" and the result was in some instances somewhat peculiar; "scratching" being in order, Republicans and Democrats alike shared in the consequences which were not always pleasant and in many instances resulted in the disappointment of excellent men. The meteorological influences of the day were favorable for a turnout, and the vote generally was an average one for the city election, while in some of the wards close contests brought out an unexpectedly large number. It is needless to enter into details—as the figures below very fully and interestingly tell the story.

FIRST WARD.

This has always been a doubtful district and one in which the chances were pretty evenly divided. The "closeness" of the ward was verified yesterday in the defeat of the Republican candidates for council, and the success of the Democratic. This was mainly due to the fact that the Democrats were united and the Republicans divided on two tickets. The result of this unfortunate misunderstanding was the loss of the Councilmen to the Republicans—the loss of excellent members who had served the ward well, and men deserving of a re-election, which they would have been honored with but for their differences. How it was done the figures will show.

SELECT COUNCIL.	
J. M. Garrison, R.	382
John A. Elder, D.	382
Andrew Miller, C.	13
COMMON COUNCIL.	
Josiah Cohen, R.	378
John W. Milligan	397
ALDERMAN.	
Matthew Keep, R.	282
M. F. Cassidy, D.	370
Edward Simcaid, R.	311
F. Kramer, R.	311
A. Keating, D.	355
H. W. Buffum, D.	352
ASSESSOR.	
David Campbell, R.	317
Chas. Conwell, D.	344
ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	
M. Schuetz, R.	288
A. Crawford, R.	309
P. F. Kane, D.	362
Frank Snyder, D.	356
BOARD OF REVISION.	
Peter O'Neil, R.	302
Martin Corney, D.	368
CONSTABLE.	
Chas. Harbaugh, R.	307
Michael Reilly, D.	356
JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
G. W. Gonlo, R.	305
R. S. Buffum, D.	352
INSPECTOR OF ELECTION.	
G. W. Fleck, R.	305
Thos. Durkins, D.	356
RETURN INSPECTOR.	
G. W. Hubbard, R.	314
A. C. Singer, D.	349

SECOND WARD.

The contest in this ward was very close and exciting between the regular Republican and the Citizens' ticket, especially on the candidates for Common Council. The Republican nominee was elected, however, though by only two or three other instances the Citizens' candidates were elected. The following is the vote:

SELECT COUNCIL.		ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	
Wm. Phillips, R.	835	Thos. Simmons, R.	327
COMMON COUNCIL.		T. N. Miller, R.	325
D. W. C. Carrol, R.	341	Calvin Adams, I.	320
John Wilson, I.	339	A. W. Loehr, D.	317
ALDERMAN.		JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
James Black, R.	350	J. B. Sweitzer, R.	318
Alex. Aiken, I.	291	Charles Rauch, I.	329
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.		INSPECTOR OF ELECTION.	
Wm. Woods, R.	329	Milton King, R.	330
J. S. Morrison, R.	331	G. Whitefield, I.	319
J. B. Campbell, R.	326	RETURN INSPECTOR.	
J. L. Marshall, R.	331	T. Bigelow, R.	318
H. Freygoge, I.	349	E. F. Rounds, I.	318
A. C. Wilson, I.	349	CONSTABLE.	
A. McBride, I.	349	Geo. Burgiy, R.	340
A. Floyd, I.	349	J. Richardson, I.	327
ASSESSOR.			
H. W. Strickler, R.	320		
Wm. Woods, Sr., I.	328		

THIRD WARD.

SELECT COUNCIL.		ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	
John Shipton, R.		A. Steinmeyer, R.	
COMMON COUNCIL.		David Sims, R.	
S. P. Fulton, R.		INSPECTOR OF ELECTION.	
ALDERMAN.		Wm. Reed, R.	
Peter Kruder, R.		RETURN INSPECTOR.	
ASSESSOR.		Henry Benz, R.	
John Gelbert, R.		SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
JUDGE OF ELECTION.		Peter Dressler, R.	
John Kaiser, R.		David Sims, R.	
		CONSTABLE.	
		Clemens Kruder, R.	

FOURTH WARD.

[The little dispute in relation to the result of the primaries and the printed "cards" which appeared in reference thereto, gave to the contest in the locality an exciting and interesting character. There were two full sets of Republican tickets in the field each claiming to be regular, and by a singular train of circumstances basing their claims on counts made by the Inspectors. Under the circumstances a fight was anticipated, and these expectations were not disappointed. The fight was over the Council—and as the result shows the old incumbents of this position were returned by handsome majorities—a leasant endorsement of the manner in which they have served their constituents. The remainder of the ticket shows some scratching, and will be interesting reading to the voters.]

SELECT COUNCIL.		CONSTABLE.	
John R. McClune, R.	364	John Brown, R.	256
Wm. A. Herron, R.	156	Wm. Scott, R.	223
COMMON COUNCIL.		JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
G. Follansbee, R.	365	W. W. Thompson, R.	372
G. A. Sprouler, R.	158	INSPECTOR OF ELECTION	
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.		Wm. McKnight, R.	370
T. W. Shaw, R.	396	Jas. O'Brien, D.	99
M. Whitmore, R.	402	RETURN INSPECTOR.	
ASSESSOR.		W. W. Lindsay, R.	391
A. P. Thompson, R.	504	J. G. Spraul, D.	102
ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.		BOARD OF REVISION.	
Geo. H. Keyser, R.	442	Alex. Speer, R.	321
Jas. H. Dickson, R.	397		

FIFTH WARD.

In this ward the entire Democratic ticket was elected. The following is the vote:

SELECT COUNCIL.		ASSESSOR.	
R. Rafferty.	223	Jno. J. O'Brien.	159
A. M. Pollock.	185	ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
COMMON COUNCIL.		Jas. Powers.	
J. C. Riley.	213	Jerry Coughlin.	
E. H. Patterson.	142	CONSTABLE.	
Asa. Hopkins.	64	Jas. Donovan.	
REVISOR.		JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
C. A. Straub.	192	Peter O'Neil.	
A. B. Hayden.	144	INSPECTOR.	
J. M. Hoch.	45	Manus M'Laughlin.	
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.		RETURN INSPECTOR.	
C. B. Shaw.	225	Polk White.	
J. N. Callahan.	361		
Jas. S. Kelly.	245		

SIXTH WARD.

For a time there was quite a lively contest in this ward, and the following result was arrived at:

SELECT COUNCIL.		ALDERMAN.	
H. F. Bannals, R.	580	D. Hutchinson, R.	359
Alex. Tindle, D.	188	J. B. Meredith, D.	332
COMMON COUNCIL.		ASSESSOR.	
Ed. Bindley, R.	523	H. J. Thomas, R.	557
John Q. Everson R.	490	B. McGinnis, D.	163
George Wohl, D.	132	JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.	
Jno. Freygoge, D.	152	Robt. Fowler, R.	543
Geo. Moffitt, I.	125	Wm. Griffin, D.	176
BOARD OF REVISION.		INSPECTORS.	
Jacob Miller, R.	463	Thos. Lloyd, R.	556
P. O'Brien, D.	268	J. McswiggenD.	166
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.		RETURN INSPECTORS.	
Frank P. Case, R.	566	Geo. Beecher, R.	565
H. W. Roberts, R.	545	L. Becker, D.	162
C. C. Hess, D.	169	CONSTABLE.	
D. W. Yarrett, D.	191	Wm. A Hoak, R.	547
		Andrew Elian, D.	181

SEVENTH WARD.

The Republicans in this ward were elected, and by handsome majorities. There were contests only in three instances, but the opposition failed to develop sufficient strength.

SELECT COUNCIL.		ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	
Charles Jeremy, R.	280	G.W. Manley (col.)	360
D. Steen, I.	149	CONSTABLE.	
COMMON COUNCIL.		John George, R.	399
John Lowery, R.	415	JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
BOARD OF REVISION.		Jos. H. Roush, R.	282
Saml. McElheny, R.	430	W. F. Miller, I.	156
ALDERMAN.		INSPECTOR.	
Jos. A. Bulter, R.	411	Wm. Shoop, Jr., R.	404
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.		RETURN INSPECTOR.	
Samuel Mears, R.	401	Wm. Simpson, R.	412
ASSESSOR.			
Peter Spreyer, R.	236		
W. J. Logan, I.	176		

EIGHTH WARD.

In this ward there was no opposition except for Revisor, on which the vote was close. All elected are Republicans.

SELECT COUNCIL.		ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
Joseph Marshall.	493	Henry Wilson.	416
COMMON COUNCIL.		Henry Cochran.	415
Joseph Moore.	404	JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
J. W. M'Gimpsey.	403	Hamlet Lowe.	404
REVISOR.		INSPECTORS.	
J. R. Newman.	208	Wm. Moore, R.	409
J. W. Bell.	206	J. Coyle, D.	21
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.		RETURN INSPECTOR.	
J. J. Booth.	423	W. H. Graham, R.	403
ASSESSOR.		Paul Dunlevy, D.	14
Alex. Scanor.	424	CONSTABLE.	
		J. W. Bell.	421

TENTH WARD.

SELECT COUNCIL.		INSPECTOR.	
Joseph Ahl, D.	252	F. Weisert, D.	243
John Birch, R.	97	D. Beck, R.	100
COMMON COUNCIL.		RETURN INSPECTOR.	
S. Cameron, D.	239	M. Kirby, D.	138
D. Thompson, R.	116	C. Frank, R.	165
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.		CONSTABLE.	
Jas. Cochran, D.	249	Fred Smith, D.	253
J. W. M'Gregor, R.	95	Jas. Morris, R.	91
ASSESSOR.		REVISOR.	
J. D. Moreland, D.	196	Jas. Lappan, D.	246
Geo. Strain, R.	146	Wm. Taylor, R.	93
ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.			
C. McCarty, D.	256		
D. Baubaugh, R.	95		

TWENTIETH WARD.

SELECT COUNCIL.		ASSISTANT ASSES ORS.	
Dr. A. H. Gress. (No opposition.)		John Liggett.	
COMMON COUNCIL.		John R. Baum.	
Wm. B. Negley*.	164	JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
H. S. Baum.	79	Wm. H. Donnister.	
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.		INSPECTORS.	
John R. Baum.		John D. Bailey.	
Wm. G. Johnston.		James F. Richard.	
ALDERMAN.		RETURN INSPECTORS.	
G. C. Atkinson.		Fredk. K. Baum.	
ASSESSOR.		Alexander Guthrie.	
Wm. B. Reynolds.		BOARD OF REVISION.	
		George R. White.	
		CONSTABLE.	
		Thos. Chidlow.	

ELEVENTH WARD.

[The voters of the Eleventh ward have seldom participated in a warmer political fight than that of yesterday. The chief interest centered in the contest for Select Council, and the Democrats having made a "dead set" in Dr. McCandless, the venerable Nestor of Common Council, "went in," as they phrased it "to win" but "the best laid plans o' mice and men aft gang agley," and the result seems to indicate that the Democrats came out of the fight with a healthy appreciation of this truth. They used every possible exertion and were confident of success even up the hour of closing the polls. Their hopes were considerably elated at noon when the vote showed them slightly in the lead. But the vote changed in the afternoon and when the polls closed a count, showed the following:

SELECT COUNCIL.		ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
A. G. McCandless, R.	308	W. B. Draco, R.	262
T. Blackmore, D.	262	I. Heckerman, R.	256
and the whole Republican ticket elected.		REVISORS.	
The result was anything but satisfactory to the defeated, and the Democrats were not content. They insisted upon a recount, and that was entered into, but up to last reports had not been concluded. The Board left the school house to finish up their work, and thus we are without further figures.		Philip Dorrin, R.	287
		Jas. G. Welton, D.	189
		CONSTABLE.	
		Henry Kubus, R.	218
		Thos. Meehan, D.	221
		JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
		John Hare, R.	265
		Frank O Brien, R.	182
		INSPECTOR OF ELECTION	
		Will G. Draves, R.	273
		Charles Hilger, D.	189
		RETURN INSPECTOR.	
		J. B. Matthews, R.	260
		Simon Jeffry, D.	187

TWELFTH WARD.

[In this ward the Democrats took their turn for defeat this time and it was a Waterloo affair as the returns indicate.]

SELECT COUNCIL.	1st P	2d P	Total
J. C. Rayburn, R.	239	222	461
W. J. Asdale, D.	147	336	483
COMMON COUNCIL.			
Wm McConway, R.	232	222	454
Wm. Sewell, R.	236	232	468
Victor C. Norr, D.	260	630	890
James Libby, D.	182	142	324
ALDERMAN.			
C. Bartley, R.	322	238	560
E. L. Faxon, D.	209	136	345
BOARD OF REVISION.			
J. H. Nobbs, R.	244	239	483
J. E. Niewind, D.	181	140	321
ASSESSOR.			
James McCune, R.	228	232	460
Michael Slattery, I.	194	141	335
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.			
John Paisley, R.	239	214	453
Alex. Harley, Jr., D.	188	154	342
CONSTABLE.			
Samuel Santcliffe, R.	239		239
Henry C. Morrison, R.			225
Richard Salts, D.	186		146

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SELECT COUNCIL.

	1st P	2d P	Total
R. G. Herron R.	274	28	
K. J. Powers J.	87	79	
COMMON COUNCIL.			
Charles P. Duff R.	246	—	
George Ewart I.	71	—	
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.			
W. S. McCutcheon R.	278	—	
Joseph L. Lowery R.	289	51	
John R. Anderson I.	—	30	
John Harrison I.	—	50	
Nicholas Smith I.	24	50	
Joseph Dickson I.	—	1	
ALDERMAN.			
James M. Hunter R.	274	—	
Daniel O'Donovan I.	29	—	
ASSESSOR.			
Robert Inder R.	272	—	
Joseph Crawford I.	34	—	
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.			
W. S. Smith R.	256	—	
M. Anderson R.	232	—	
Alexander Rutledge I.	33	—	
Edward Bailey I.	26	—	
BOARD OF REVISION.			
William M. Gormley R.	142	—	
F. C. Bierman I.	165	—	
JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.			
W. S. Smith I.	260	—	
Samuel Belfore I.	97	—	
INSPECTOR OF ELECTIONS.			
Edward J. Taylor R.	274	—	
Mark Campbell I.	32	—	
RETURN INSPECTOR.			
Henry Seaman R.	268	—	
John Bridges I.	32	—	
CONSTABLE.			
George Evans R.	175	—	
John Fatts I.	32	—	

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SELECT COUNCIL.		ASSESSOR.	
Henry D.		Jos. D. Jones, R.	
COMMON COUNCIL.		ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
Evan Jones, R.		Nelson Davis, R.	
John Fleming, R.		David Harris, R.	
BOARD OF REVISION.		JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
Jacob Rose, R.		John D. Fleming, R.	
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.		RETURN INSPECTOR.	
William Holmes, R.		Robert McAdams, R.	
George Fawcett, R.		CONSTABLE.	
		Samuel Whitehouse, R.	

FIFTEENTH WARD.

[In this ward the whole Republican ticket was elected.]

SELECT COUNCIL.		ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
S. Dietrich, R.	397	W. B. Draco, R.	262
John H. Lawyer, D.	143	I. Heckerman, R.	256
COMMON COUNCIL.		REVISORS.	
L. C. Lansdowne, R.	260	Philip Dorrin, R.	287
P. Weissinger, D.	191	Jas. G. Welton, D.	189
ALDERMEN.		CONSTABLE.	
E. Johnson, R.	258	Henry Kubus, R.	218
Mc. Mc'Cully, R.	258	Thos. Meehan, D.	221
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.		JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
James Cuddy, R.	258	John Hare, R.	265
Wm. Jancey, R.	262	Frank O Brien, R.	182
Jas. Andrews, R.	260	INSPECTOR OF ELECTION	
Henry Albeus, D.	191	Will G. Draves, R.	273
Ignatz Phens, D.	186	Charles Hilger, D.	189
Simon Jeffry, D.	178	RETURN INSPECTOR.	
ASSESSORS.		J. B. Matthews, R.	260
G. H. Roundsha- son, R.	249	Simon Jeffry, D.	187
Wm. Jancey, D.	196		

SIXTEENTH WARD.

[In this ward the entire independent ticket was elected, though one or two candidates were on both tickets. The following is the entire vote for both precincts:

SELECT COUNCIL.	1st p.	2d p.	Total
Robert Watson, R., no op.	171	247	418
COMMON COUNCIL.			
David Harris, R.	170	251	421
Seldin H. Morgan, Ind.	116	159	275
Lucius Richards, R.	56	91	147
ASSESSOR.			
Wm. Bahler, Ind.	83	159	242
Jas. Achison, R.	73	95	168
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.			
Geo. W. Shannon, R.	171	no op.	
Wm. McKee, R.		no op.	
JUDGE OF ELECTION.			
Herman Meyers, Ind.			251
Samuel R. Baldwin, R.	172		172
INSPECTOR.			
Isaac Watson, R.	171	—	171
G. L. Clements, Ind.	—	252	252
RETURN INSPECTOR.			
Wm. Scott, Ind.	155	139	
Samuel C. Lewis, R.	171	171	
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.			
Gustav Prastuch, Ind.	119	—	119
Henry J. George, R.	52	—	52
A. B. Reid, Ind.	—	99	99
Lee C. Schallenbrant, Ind.	—	156	156
REVISOR.			
Samuel McElroy, R.	171	171	
CONSTABLE.			
Henry Krusa, Ind.	157	161	318
Jacob Grau, R.	—	50	50
Fred. Swartz, Ind.	—	11	11
A. T. Boal, Ind.	—	1	1

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SELECT COUNCIL.

	1st p.	2d P.	Total.
John Chislett, R.	230	151	381
S. McMahon, C.	190	200